

12 SEP 1949

Original  
Dear Sister.  
Ags

**They're Making Deserts In Saskatchewan—See Page 8**

# Farm and Ranch REVIEW

September  
1949

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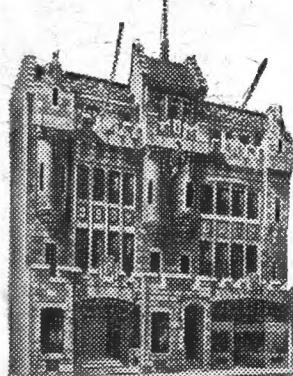
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Remember our June Cover?



We liked it at the time, and so, later, did 8,000 visitors to the Calgary Stampede. It was one of 10 cartoons drawn by Stew Cameron and published in book form as a Stampede souvenir and suitable for framing. More than 8,000 of these books were sold in Calgary for \$1 each. Arrangements have now been completed for distribution at all country points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. If you missed getting your copy, it will be available soon on the magazine stands in your town. The title of the booklet, incidentally, is: "What I saw at the Calgary Stampede."

## Farm and Ranch Review

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CALGARY, SEPTEMBER, 1949

Founded in 1905 by  
Chas. W. Peterson

James H. Gray, Editor  
Martha Olson, Home Editor

P. Peterson,  
Advertising Manager

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Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Peirce, Representative  
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## Keep 2,4-D clear of shelterbelts

UNFORTUNATELY a majority of tree species suitable for shelterbelt planting in the prairie region of Canada are readily injured by 2,4-D sprays, says John Walker, Superintendent, Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

Resistance to 2,4-D spray injury has been manifested by Common Caragana and evergreen species like white spruce, and Scots pine. Injury to other species like Poplars, Acute-leaf Willow, Laurel Willow, Green Ash, Boxelder and American Elm has ranged from severe stem wilting and foliage drying and browning to complete killing of branches. The effect of 2,4-D spray usually shows up within a week or two if the spray is applied during the growing season. If growth develops from treated branches in the succeeding season, leaves may be small and distorted in shape, a condition spoken of as "epinasty".

It is evident that 2,4-D sprays cannot be safely used for the control of weeds in farm shelterbelts, and that other methods must be used in order to minimize the effect and extent of weed growth, including grass among trees.

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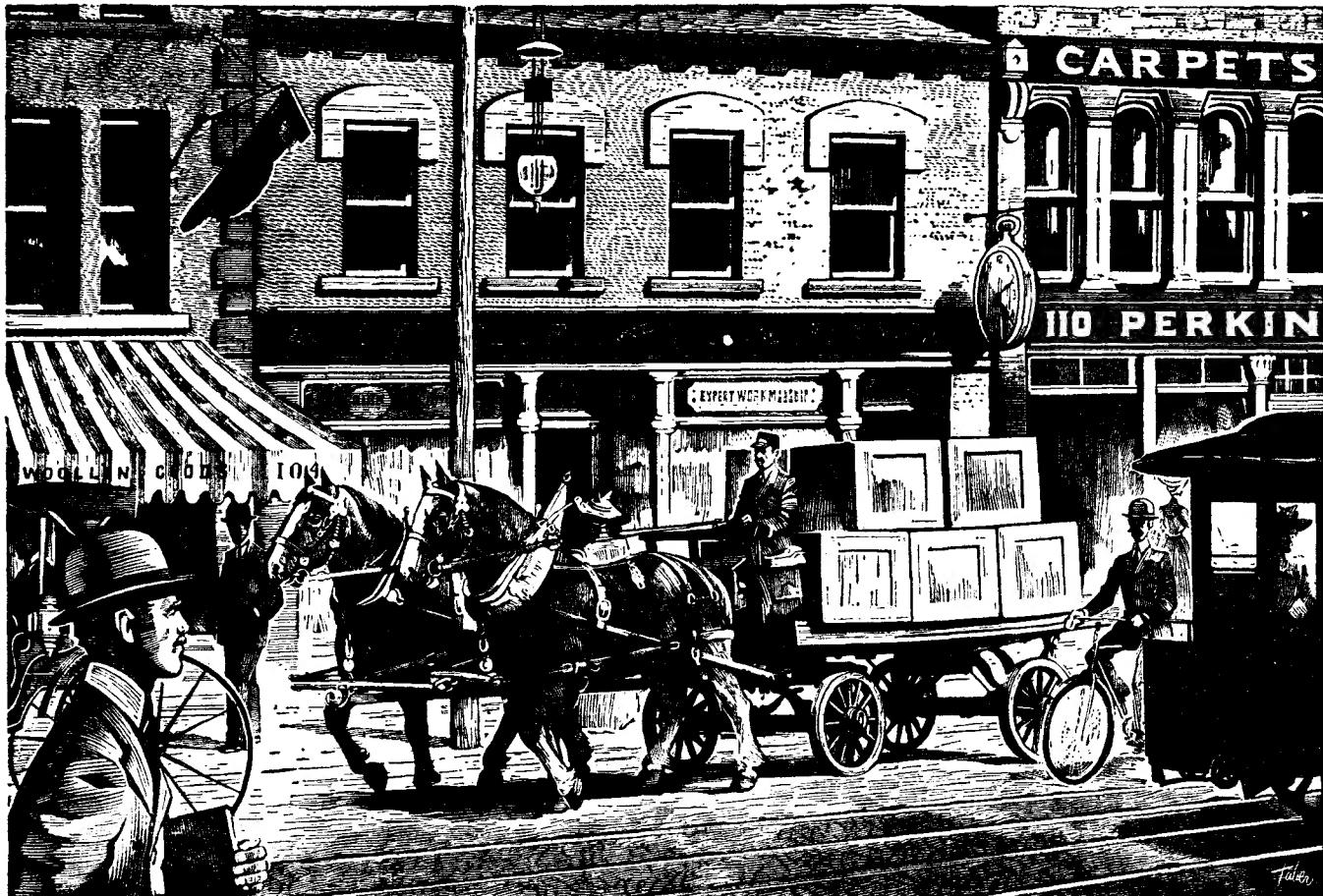
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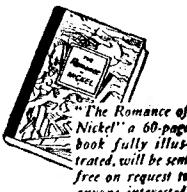
These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year.

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# Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

## What can we do about the Railway problem?

**O**N page 10 of this issue, readers of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW will find a summary of some of the evidence placed before the Royal Commission on Transportation by Alberta business concerns. That evidence goes a long way toward explaining why the standard of living in the West is comparatively low, why we have such difficulty retaining population, why secondary industry does not flourish.

The evidence points up the discrimination under which the people of the Prairie provinces labor in their struggle for a decent standard of living. We urge our readers to turn to this article before going on with the rest of this editorial.

Well, what is to be done? It seems to us that the problem falls naturally into two parts — our part and the railways' part.

If the West is to flourish, the discrimination must be removed. A great deal of the difficulty could be overcome at once by the adoption in Canada of the Spokane formula. That means simply that the freight rate to any intermediate point, such as Calgary, Lethbridge or Edmonton, shall be no higher than the rate to a more distant point, like Vancouver.

**Prairie Industry** There is required, rather urgently, a complete revision of railway thinking. The railways must realize that they exist to serve all the people of Canada. It is to the interest of Canada as a whole that every effort be made to build up secondary industries in the towns of the Prairie provinces. More than any other single agency, the railways can encourage this development by a positive approach to the problems of the small industries. We do not suggest that they should grant them favors or special concessions. We do insist that they are entitled to an even break on freight rates.

The railways are vital to the Canadian economy. Without them the farmers of Western Canada could not market their crops. The railways have got to have enough money with which to provide the Canadian people with adequate service.

Unfortunately, in the West, our attitude has been completely negative. A request for higher rates gets us all worked up and we unite to oppose it. In the end we pay the higher rates. And in the process of arguing our case we usually get into a position of asking for a reduction in rates to remove discriminations against us. We cannot help wondering if it is not time to try different tactics.

Suppose we recognize the needs of the railways instead of getting lost in a maze of cost-accounting figures that no one can understand. Let's stop arguing arithmetic and try to solve the railway problem. Instead of asking for lower rates, why not demand that the rates that are uneconomic and discriminatory be raised. They can be raised in Ontario and Quebec, despite the excuse of water competition.

Rates set by water competition apply the year round, when the lakes and rivers are frozen tight. They apply to places that are not on water at all.

**An Untidy Mess** Tidying up that mess will give the railways a great deal of increased income. That is important. But just as important in the need today for a complete overhauling of the railway manpower department. A time study of jobs and pay will surely reveal thousands of unnecessary employees of the railway payroll. Many of these jobs are hold-overs from days when there was work to do. Better and more modern equipment have made the positions obsolete. But men still occupy them and get \$250 to \$350 a month for doing as near nothing as it is possible to come.

And it is also imperative that the railways be relieved of the cost of operating the political mileage that was built through this country. The C.P.R. was driven through northern Ontario and the Rockies with but a single thought in mind, to prevent the then unsettled West from being absorbed into the American union.

Today the wilderness of northern Ontario and parts of the Rockies provide the Railways with deadweight of mileage that do not belong to the railways. These links in the Transcanada systems are as much a national responsibility for the original cost and operation as the Welland or Lachine canal. The entire cost of hauling goods across these "canals" ought to be borne by the national treasury.

**Already Adopted** This principle, of canalizing the northern Ontario railway mileage, has already been recognized and partly adopted by the Canadian Government. In the last seven years it has paid out a grand total of \$125,000,000 in freight charges for hauling coarse grains to Ontario, Quebec and B.C. feeders.

If it is a good policy for the eastern feeders it is a good policy for western consumers. Extend it to its logical conclusion and have the Government absorb the cost of moving freight both ways from Winnipeg to Sudbury and North Bay. By taking this unproductive, political mileage out of our systems, our railways could be put on their feet without general freight rate increases.

By adopting the canal system, great economics and great efficiency would result in the operation through the north. The Government could well afford to spend the capital required to improve roadbeds and so straighten the lines that larger trains could be handled through the wilderness divisions.

What all this would cost the treasury we do not know. That is not important. What is important is that the cost of operating the political links would be a charge against all the people in the country. Today they are charged largely

against the residents of the Prairie provinces and are reflected in the prices of almost everything they buy. And the people who profit most from the Western market, the manufacturers and workers in Eastern Canada, pay nothing at all toward the operation of the political links, without which there would be no Canada.

It isn't enough to turn the railways into straw bogey men and then bombard them with mud-balls. True, their discriminatory, tradition choked rate system has retarded our development, stifled our growth. But in part at least that system is the product of the political mileage that was constructed to weld a nation together and then given to the railways to operate and maintain.

If our problems are also the railways' problems and responsibilities, the railways' problems are also our problems and responsibilities. There is no solution for the West in screaming at the railways. But there is a solution if we can all get together and work it out.



## The futures market and coarse grain prices

**W**E wouldn't get too excited, at the moment, over the confusion that has arisen over the methods to be pursued by the Wheat Board in marketing coarse grains. True, as this is written, the confusion gets worse confounded.

The farmers of the West assumed, once they got the Board established to market their oats and barley, that that would be the end of the futures market. But apparently, for reasons known only to the Government, that is not to be. An effort will be made to operate the two systems side by side, like a horse and a camel in double harness.

As might be expected, all sorts of queer pieces are included in the puzzle. The elevators must deliver all the coarse grains they buy from farmers to the Wheat Board. But apparently they can turn right around and buy the grain back from the Board. The Board will also sell coarse grains for future delivery on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. But there does not seem to be any provision whereby the Board can step into the futures market and buy futures, in the event of heavy speculative selling. It is also going to offer grain to prospective purchasers at a fixed price, as it did class two wheat. Presumably speculators will be able to buy coarse grains from the Board at its price, fixed at the previous close of the futures market, and if the price rises sell the purchase on the futures market. Or they can sell the futures first and buy the grain from the Board at its lower fixed price.

If your head is beginning to whirl, think nothing of it. These kinds of monkey-shines are inherent in any dual marketing system. The fact is that you can have a wheat board, or a futures market, but you cannot have both. The existence of a futures market makes it a practical impos-

(Continued on Page 6)

# Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

sibility for a board to function properly. John I. McFarland had a profound conviction in the worth of the futures market system. During the depression he tried to operate a Wheat Board in conjunction with the futures market. He learned to his sorrow that it was an impossible operation. Instead of being an aid to a Board's operation, the futures market is an effective instrument to destroy a Board's usefulness. It is in the very nature of things that this must be so.

A futures market, in pure theory, contemplates the existence of buyers and sellers in about equal numbers of orders. A slight increase in buyers will raise prices, a slight increase in sellers will lower prices. The existence of a Board as a huge seller but not a buyer, places an effective ceiling on the market price. The supply of grain to be sold in the hands of the board hangs over the futures market. The speculator knows that this grain must be marketed and governs himself accordingly by taking a position where the risk is least, on the short side of the market. When the speculator sells short he not only depresses the market, but actually gets in the way of the Board which is trying to sell the actual grain.

Mr. McFarland learned all this, to his surprise and to his sorrow 15 years ago. His considered judgment, after five years of trying to operate a Wheat Board alongside a futures market, is worth recalling. He said:

"The committee — decided the futures market should be given another chance. The result is we now have two systems which are in open conflict with each other, and the fact is they cannot long live together."

The present Wheat Board, in its endeavor to market coarse grains with the futures market operating, will learn all the lessons Mr. McFarland learned in the hungry thirties. In the end the coarse grain producers will receive less for their grain than they would have if the futures market had been closed. But if it must again be demonstrated, and we hope for the last time, that the futures market destroys the effectiveness of a producers' board, it will be a cheap price to pay.

What is important for all producers to understand clearly is this: When it is demonstrated that the two systems are mutually antagonistic and cannot operate side by side, the blame for lower prices will rest solely with the futures market and not at all with the Wheat Board.

\*

## Scientists can take some credit

STARTING with a dire shortage of sub-soil moisture, depending entirely on growing season rains and the rain was also below normal, the West nonetheless produced a normal wheat crop.

We will leave it to others to provide a detailed explanation. For ourselves, we have a feeling that a bunch of unknown scientists in obscure laboratories are entitled to come forward and take a bow.

In any dry year, our wheat crop must survive a struggle with weeds for avail-

able moisture and beat off onslaughts from such pests as grasshoppers. Over wide areas it did both this year because of the discovery of 2-4, D and Chlordane. For thousands of farmers, the use of 2-4, D meant the difference between no crop and eight to 10 bushels to the acre. Chlordane, used in conjunction with bait spreading and other methods, saved vast areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta from complete desolation by grasshoppers.

How much of a dividend will our farmers collect this year as a result of these scientific developments? We have no means of telling, but our guess would be upwards of \$100,000,000.

\*

## Why not FREE fruit trees for every Prairie farm?

**M**AKE no mistake about this: The tree planting campaign that has been going on for a generation is changing the face of the Prairies. When Sandy Stevenson came to Manitoba 70 years ago, he had to walk clear out to Morden before he could find a grove of trees in which to locate his farm home. Today the farm home in Manitoba that does not have its shelterbelt is the exception, and a rather striking exception at that.

Over wide areas in Saskatchewan the same holds true. In another generation the wide, open Prairie, the treeless plain, will only be a memory. All this is very good indeed. And it came about largely as a result of the Dominion Government's free tree policy. Trees are available for the asking for every farmer in the West. And thanks to the great work of the Indian Head Station, they are available in abundant quantities.

But behind most of these shelter belts one thing is lacking — fruit trees. No argument of any force can be put forth against the inclusion of a small orchard on every prairie farm. Fruit has been developed that will grow anywhere on the prairie. There are several varieties of crabapples, plums and plum hybrids, apricots, raspberries and strawberries and sand cherries. In a great many areas it is quite possible for farmers to have their own apple trees.

Yet little fruit is grown. Why? Our guess is because the Government adopted a different policy in regard to fruit trees than it did to shelter trees. With fruit, it concentrated on developing hardy strains and left the marketing to the private nurseries. Perhaps that was satisfactory in the beginning. It is no longer even excusable.

To get fruit that would grow at all was a heartbreaking task in the beginning. But through the splendid leadership of the Morden Experimental farm, and the work of Russ Leslie, Frank Skinner, Seager Wheeler and the rest, the scientific battle has been won. The experimentation today is to develop better fruit, harder fruit and tastier fruit. That's fine. But it is also imperative that distribution of fruit trees catch up with the experiments.

If the farmers of the West are to gain any benefit from the experimenting and development of hardy fruit, a change of

emphasis is required. We would like to see Morden de-emphasize its experimental work for a few years and get on with the business of producing fruit trees by the thousands for free distribution to the farmers.

True, this might be regarded as most unfair competition by the nurseries. Perhaps it would be unfair. But what is important is to get a vast increase in the production and distribution of fruit trees. The present system of development by experimental stations and marketing by private nurseries isn't getting fruit grown on the farms. The main market for the nurseries, in any event, has been and still is the city gardener and home beautifier.

As one means of overcoming the nursery problem, the experimental stations might use the nurseries as a source of supply, buy fruit trees from them in wholesale quantities at wholesale prices for distribution to Western farmers.

In addition, why can't the Experimental stations get together on free sample shipments? When farmers order shelterbelt stock from Indian Head, why not include an apple, a crab, a plum and a sand cherry tree from Morden, along with special directions for planting and care? Of this we are sure — the inclusion of such samples would delight every farmer who got them and encourage them to build a small orchard in the corner of their garden.

To the policy makers in the Department of Agriculture, we would like to add this: Gypsies don't plant trees and particularly Gypsies don't plant fruit trees. When a man plants a tree on his farm his own roots go into the soil. What we want in the West is permanent settlement, farmers living on farms. The farmer who can be lured into planting trees and into having an orchard of his own, is the farmer who will stay on the farm.

\*

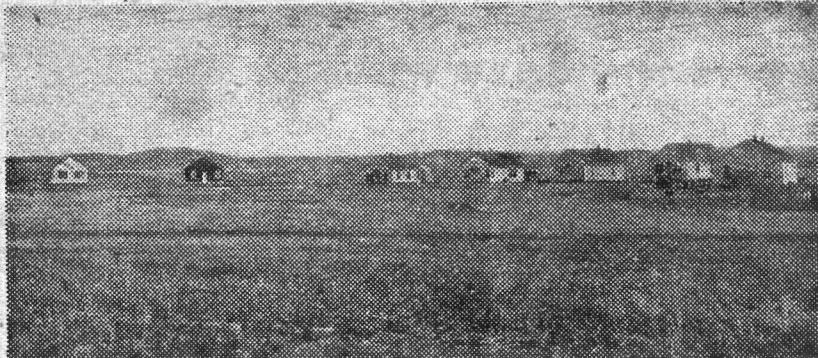
## Memo to our readers

**H**AVE you been following our new horticultural column by H. F. Harp? If the answer is "no" you have been missing something. Mr. Harp is the head gardener at Morden Experimental Farm and an outstanding authority on flowers and shrubs. His column is now a regular feature of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and of course will be continued throughout the winter. If you don't file the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, you should at least clip out and file our horticultural column.

And speaking of our regular contributions, perhaps you would like an introduction or two. A. J. Dalrymple, who writes the monthly piece from British Columbia, is a prairie newspaperman now living at the coast. We think his column is of peculiar value to prairie farmers. Many of them long for the day when they can escape the rigors of our climate to a small fruit farm or chicken farm in B.C. As readers of Dalrymple's column will appreciate now, life is far from soft on the small coastal province farms and, indeed, is just about as full of problems as life on a farm anywhere.

Kerry Wood, who writes our nature column, needs no introduction to Albertans. A resident of Red Deer, he is well known for his radio broadcasts and has found a wide market for his nature articles both in Canada and in the United States.

## New Style Farm Homes



These are the new homes which the veterans on the Matador Co-op farm in Saskatchewan completed for their families last year.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMENTARY

## Despite scare headlines the world has moved toward peace

By BEN MALKIN

THE cautious optimism expressed by Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, when he suggested last month that the world has in the past year made substantial progress toward peace, was based not on wishful thinking but on solid facts. A year ago, the Berlin blockade held the threat of war at any hour. There was armed conflict in Palestine. The Dutch were preparing their "police" action, in which 150,000 troops were involved, against Indonesia. Relations between India and Pakistan were still uneasy because of Kashmir. Today, Mr. Lie can survey the international scene and justly state that we are much closer to peace.

Defensive action by the Western democracies, led by the United States and Britain, plus difficulties among Russia's satellites, has brought abatement in the cold war. The North Atlantic alliance is an active reality, and the United States is moving to help rearm her allies in Europe. The economic clauses of the treaty, whereby the contracting countries agree to help each other improve their standard of living, will no doubt eventually be invoked. They will help create that stability which is necessary to successful defence.

Yugoslavia has finally been cast out of the Russian camp. The Kremlin has accused its leader, Marshal Tito, of being a "capitalist ally." He must now look to the West for economic aid. He has concluded large trade agreements with Britain, Italy and other countries. Russia now has plenty to worry her behind the iron curtain, without embarking on too many risky adventures abroad.

A final peace settlement in Palestine is now in sight. Armistice agreements between Israel and several of the Arab states were signed some months ago, but no peace treaty was reached. With the decision of the Israeli government to accept the return of Arab refugees, perhaps 100,000 of them, to their former homes, the atmosphere was cleared and Arab and Israeli negotiators were able for

the first time to sit down and discuss a peace settlement directly, without making use of a third party.

These are all favorable straws in the wind. Another has been the success which attended the first meeting of the Council of Europe, comprising delegates from Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, the Irish Republic, Iceland, Greece and Turkey. The meeting was held in Strasbourg, France, and the council, is seriously spoken of as the possible forerunner of a European parliament which will have sovereignty over the member countries. At present, the council has no legislative authority. But it includes in its two bodies — the council of ministers and the consultative assembly — the foreign ministers of each member nation, as well as members of parliament. Therefore it is a semi-official organization. Certainly, it is the closest thing to a democratic parliament of Europe that the continent has ever known, and it must be regarded as an important first step in uniting Europe under one overall government.

These are some of the events on which Mr. Lie based his favorable conclusion that the world is closer to peace than at any time since the end of the war. Canada has played an important part in them. Former Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent were among the founders of the North Atlantic Alliance idea, and Canada was in the forefront of every move to conclude the pact. Canadians are taking a prominent part in the Kashmir plebiscite by which the millions of people of that area will decide whether they wish to join with Pakistan or India. Canada played a vital role in recommending the partition of Palestine to the United Nations, by which the present state of Israel was set up. Canada, too, was the second British Commonwealth country, after South Africa, to grant de facto recognition to the new state.

Armistice agreements soon followed this action.



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SALT DIVISION

### A Parable for Producers

## They're making deserts the easy way in the Plunkett-Viscount district

By JAMES H. GRAY

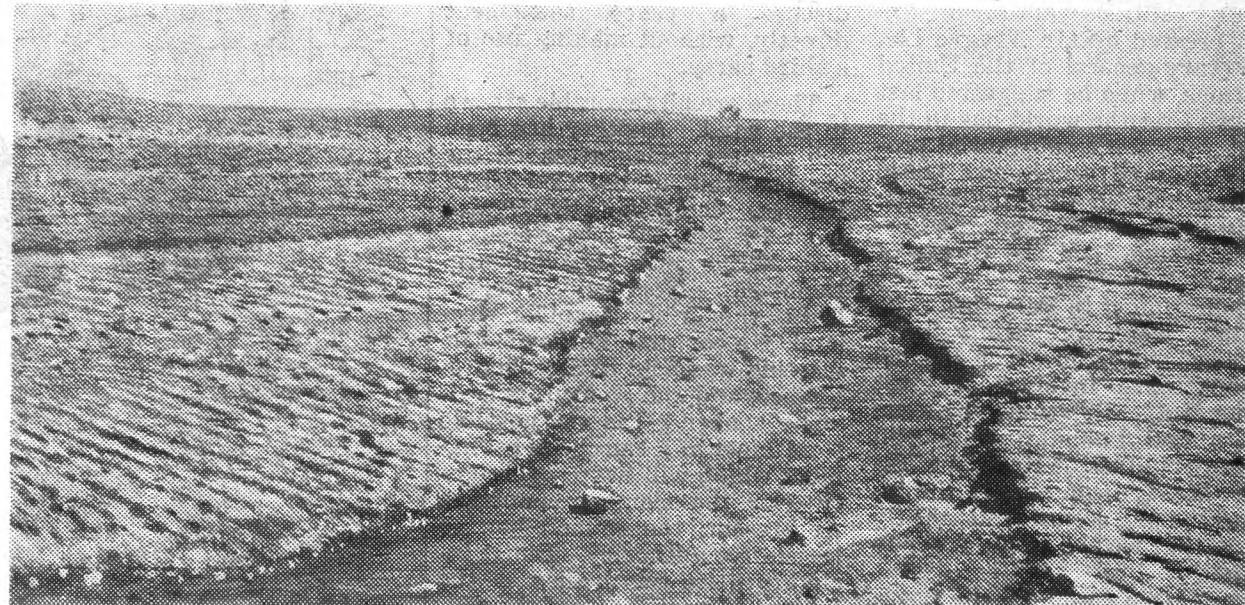
A MAN and a boy were driving west over Highway 14 from Yorkton to Saskatoon. The boy, who was reading a comic book, glanced up and asked:

"What is a desert, Pop? Is it always like a beach without water? Just sand and rock, huh?"

"Oh, no, not always. A desert is just another word for waste-land where nothing grows ex-

cept weeds and not much of that."

### How a Desert is Born



cept weeds and not much of that.

"How come some places are deserts and other places aren't? Do only hot countries have deserts?"

"I guess most of the real deserts are in hot countries. But not all of them by any means. In a few years, for example, a great deal of this land right around here, from Plunkett to Viscount will probably be a desert."

The boy looked out the window and then back at his father.

"You're foolin', Pop! Look at all the grain growing here. How could that become a desert?"

"It can become a desert and it will become a desert because the farmers are manufacturing a desert. Look at these fields as we drive past. I'll slow down. You see along the ditch on the other side what the soil is like. The top six inches is dark brown or black. Underneath is clay and gravel. That top six inches is top-soil, the most important earth in the whole world. That is what makes it possible for all of us to live — those top six inches."

"Now look across this farm. Do you see the cultivated hill, of course, anybody knows

"No, Sonny, you're wrong there. The reason you can't see the rocks at the bottom is because they are buried under the soil. And I'll bet you if we had a shovel and went out and dug a hole we would find the top soil at the bottom two or three times as thick as it is at the top. The soil that used to cover all those rocks on the bald spots is now down in the valleys."

"Well it still doesn't look much like a desert," the boy scoffed.

"No, but give them time. They'll develop their deserts around here. They are certainly going about it the right way."

This remark puzzled the boy. His father went on.

"There are probably a lot of good farmers around here. They seem to take good care of everything but their land. They are cultivating it exactly as they would if they were trying to turn it into desert."

"Look at that summerfallow where they have been over it with a One-Way. See all those little paths running from the top of the hills to the bottom? What happens when you make paths or tiny ditches like that and then pour water on them?"

"Why the water runs down

ground over there. What do you see on the tops of all those hills?" the man asked.

"That's easy. There are lots of rocks and gravel on the tops of the hills and the earth is sort of tan."

"Now do you see any rocks or gravel at the bottom of the hills?"

"No, I guess the farmers have picked them all up and put them in those piles, eh?"

"I guess it would be pretty muddy, wouldn't it?"

"Of course it would be muddy. The earth that makes it muddy would be the top soil from the top of the hill. Every time it rains the water runs down those

tracks left by the One-Way and takes more and more soil off the top of the hills. Next year, because there will be less top-soil to hold the moisture at the top of the hill, the water will run down-hill faster. That will mean that it will take more top soil off the sides of the hill."

The boy was beginning to lose interest and picked up a comic book. His father, however, warmed to his subject. He stopped the car at the top of a hill, got out, walked over to a field and pulled some wheat. The straw was barely a foot high and had started to ripen though only half the heads were filling. At the bottom of the hill he pulled some more wheat. The straw was still green and two feet high. The heads were filling rapidly.

"What we have been talking about is called erosion," he went on. "This farmer will be lucky to get 8 or 9 bushels to the acre on the top of his hill. But at the bottom he'll harvest maybe 20 or 25."

The boy wasn't too impressed. "It kind of comes out even, don't it. He makes up at the bottom for what he loses at the top."

"Yes, for a while he does."

(Continued on page 9)

This farmer does this year. But watch as we drive along and you'll see something else. You'll see hay instead of wheat being grown on the low spots. Then you'll see bull rushes and weeds growing instead of hay. Too much water is just as bad as not enough water. That's what's happening in the hollows, too much water is souring the soil, waterlogging it so that eventually nothing will grow."

"What happens to the farmers when they can't grow any wheat any more?"

"You mean when they have finished making a desert. Most likely they will move some place else and start in making another desert."

"Doesn't anybody get after them for making a desert?"

"No, nobody gets after them. They just go on making deserts and teaching their sons how to make deserts."

They drove along in silence for a while. The land became poorer, the crops thinner. The boy tossed aside his comic book and dozed.

The tragedy of it all is that none of this is necessary. For years enlightened farmers all over the continent have been preaching the sermon of contour plowing. But in Canada nobody seems to listen. All these farmers have to do to get out of the desert-making busi-

ness is stop once during plowing and take one good look at their land. Instead of running their plows round and round their fields, they'd cultivate around the slopes of their hills. They'd follow the contours of the land and every ridge left by a One-Way would be a barrier to water running down hill."

"But what's the use of talking! Everybody has been talking contour cultivation for years but nobody listens. All the implement companies have done research and can supply advice. The Ag.-Reps. know the subject inside and out. The experimental farms are loaded with information. Scores of books have been published on the rape of the land. But what's the use, our farmers are in the desert-making business for keeps!"

The little boy had heard none of this for he was sound asleep.

But perhaps the next time he takes a trip along Highway 14 and passes through Plunkett and Viscount the desert will be finished. And perhaps there will be another boy in the car with him to whom he will say:

"You know, Son, I can remember when this desert was built. I came through here with Grandpa 25 years ago when there wasn't any desert here. You wouldn't believe it now, but this was once fertile farm land and prosperous farming country."

## My private war with the couch grass nuisance

By MRS. A. J. ROBERTS, Creston, B.C.

AFTER reading in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW for June the article on couch grass, I thought you might like to hear about my experience with couch grass at Atwater, Sask. I had a large garden. It had a rod and a half of waste land between the pasture and the garden. It was so arranged to stop the cattle breaking the fence to get into the garden.

In this waste strip the couch grass was firmly established and I had hard work to keep it under control. I kept a fire going in a large pail and every couch grass root that was pulled or hoed out was burnt. I worked on that part of the garden more than on all the rest of the garden put together.

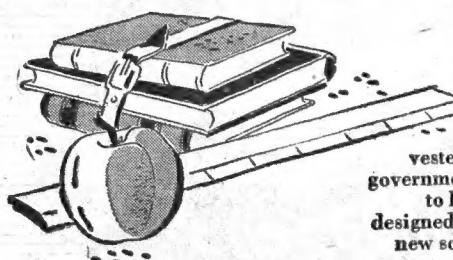
After a few years of this war, with the couch grass gaining all the time, I thought it would be better to put up a real good fence and keep the strip plowed until we got rid of the couch grass. I cleared all the small bushes on the strip and had it all ready for the plow, but the plowing got delayed and was not done until the end of September. The weather was wet and the furrows turned over in solid heavy slabs, not a crack or break in any of them.

I could not see for the life of me however I was going to do anything with those enormous furrows of heavy sod. Needless to say the man was not a bit interested in my small problem. He had plowed as I had asked and there it rested. About the middle of October I got him to cultivate it. The cultivator caught those furrows and stood them up in all sorts of impossible heaps. It was so rough and awful that I felt that I should never get that piece of land right again.

Before anything else could be attempted the freeze-up came, and I was glad when the snow came and covered up the ghastly sight. I never for one moment thought that the winter would kill the couch grass but that is just what must have happened.

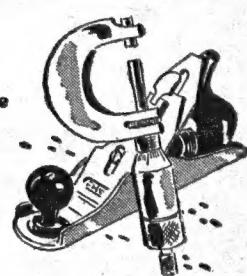
The next spring it worked down, but was still somewhat rough and I thought it would be a good thing to plow in some potatoes. My idea was to have something growing there that would take me and my hoe over there every few days, for I was determined to get rid of that couch. I never saw one blade of the stuff. Lots of weeds, but never a blade of grass.

## Pleasant surprises are due for . . . ??

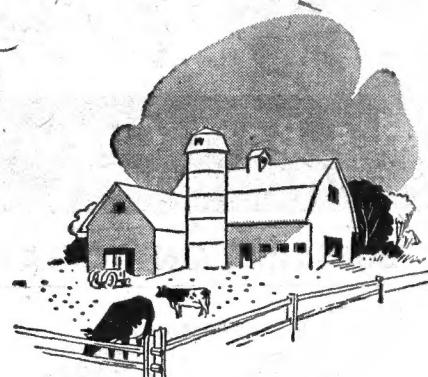


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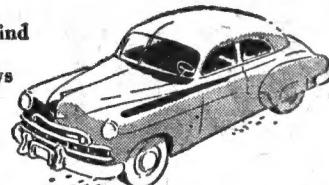
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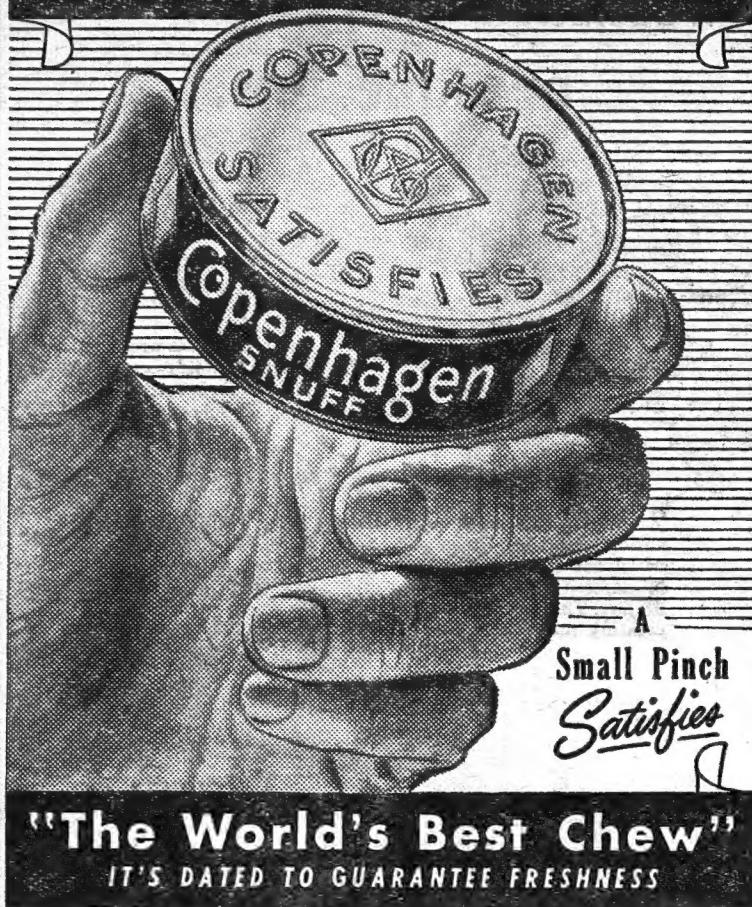
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## The real Prairie case in the freight rates squabble

THIRTY-ODD years ago freight rates were a burning issue on the prairies, and in the eyes of the farmers our railways were the great villains of western life. Today all that is past. Nobody worries about or argues about the railroads any more. We've got the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates. Allocation of boxcars is a dead issue.

Yet the burden which the prairie people carry because of inadequate freight rates is heavier today than ever before. How heavy it is can be gleaned from the briefs presented to the Royal Commission on Transportation by Alberta business men. This really vital information received almost no attention in the daily newspapers. In the interest of public acquaintance with the facts, the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW is devoting enough space to this problem in this issue to bring out the facts.

So get on your thinking cap and stay with us for this concerns you and your family:

The basic complaint of the prairie is simple enough. It is that freight rates are lower, mile for mile and commodity for commodity, everywhere else in Canada than they are on the prairies. That means two things: That prairie consumers must pay more for everything they buy; and because of discriminatory freight rates secondary industry established on the prairies is at great disadvantage in competing with eastern and British Columbia industry.

### Mixing Privileges

Let's document the case. We'll start with a relatively new subject of debate out here — the business of shipping mixed goods in box cars. In eastern Canada a shipper can make up a carload of goods for shipment to a customer and there are virtually no restrictions on what he can put in the car. But in the West, severe restrictions are imposed on what can be put into the car.

The carload rate is much lower than the charge for less than carload lots. A shipper who can fill one-half of a car with dry goods and the other half with machinery is at a great advantage over the man who has to pay l.c.l. rates on both these items. Hardware and dry goods can be mixed in the east, but cannot be mixed in the West. The mixing privileges accorded eastern shippers applies as well to goods going through the prairies to Vancouver, but not to prairie points.

It works like this: A Vancouver distributor is allowed to mix pillow cases, sheets, towels and cotton blankets in a carload of cotton piece goods. These move to Vancouver from the eastern provinces at a rate of \$2.44 per hundred pounds. An Edmonton distributor cannot

mix these articles. His freight rate from the East to Edmonton is \$5.48 per 100 lbs.

The Vancouver distributor can bring in a carload of cotton goods from the east and reship them l.c.l. to Edmonton for \$5.46, or two cents less than the Edmonton distributor would pay if the car stopped at Edmonton. The railways carry a carload of freight all the way from Edmonton to Vancouver and back again and pay the shippers two cents per 100 pounds for the privilege.

Most of the steel used on the prairies, whether it be in bars or in bathtubs comes from the East. The railways are carrying structural steel from Sault Ste. Marie to Edmonton for \$2.17 per hundred. But if they have to take a carload of steel another 750 miles to Vancouver they will only get \$1.74 a 100 pounds.

Linoleum from Montreal to Edmonton costs \$2.40 per 100. But the same product moving to Vancouver from Montreal only has to pay \$2.24.

### A Good Rule

One good general economic rule is that raw products should be converted into finished goods close to natural source of supply. That overcomes the disability of paying freight on waste.

In short, it ought to be to the advantage of processors to locate their factories close to the source of raw materials. If that had been true in fact Western Canada today might have had doubled its present population.

Let's examine the livestock industry and start out with 10 carloads of beef cattle shipped from Wainwright to Edmonton. With hides, tallow, innards and squeaks removed, the dressed beef left could be packed in five refrigerator cars. The tallow and hides of course have to be shipped away to market too. The freight bill for the cattle processed at Edmonton when they arrived at Montreal would total \$4,123.

But if, instead of shipping only five cars of dressed beef, plus hides and tallow, the packer had shipped 10 carloads of live cattle, his freight bill would only have been \$3,336. Thus the railways move 10 carloads of cattle 2,000 miles for some \$700 less than they charge to move five cars of dressed beef. More, the 10 cattle cars have to come back empty, but the 5 refrigerator cars can return full.

The effect of this is to encourage packers NOT to locate in Western Canada, to encourage prairie people to migrate to the east for work, to reduce the home market in the West for prairie produce.

What applies to beef cattle applies with equal force to hogs and lambs. It applies not only

(Continued on page 11)

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

to Eastern Canada but to the Pacific coast as well.

British Columbia sheep raisers, for example, can ship their wool and pelts to Eastern Canada for \$1.88 per 100 lbs. But Alberta shippers, 700 miles closer to market, have to pay \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

#### Lard and Oil

Then consider competitive by-products. Crude cocoanut oil is used to make shortening which competes with lard. The oil can be shipped from Vancouver to Hamilton for 96 cents a 100 lbs., but the rate on Alberta lard going to Hamilton is \$1.96 per 100 pounds. On the other hand, oil for making shortening can be shipped from Montreal to Calgary for \$1.27.

The advantage that British Columbia enjoys in freight rates over the prairies stems directly to the time when there was actual ocean competition from Montreal via the Panama Canal. But if there is any regular steamship service today between Montreal and Vancouver it manages to remain completely obscure.

This competition, however, never did apply between interior B.C. and prairie points: Yet many British Columbia points, far removed from the Pacific Ocean, enjoy substantial advantages over Alberta points on a mile for mile basis. The rate on lumber from Grande Prairie, Alta., to Winnipeg is 75 cents per 100. From Prince George, B.C., to Winnipeg, roughly the same mileage, the rate is only 59 cents.

These are all examples of the way the rate system works in its local applications. That is what every business man and every co-operator discovers when they risk their capital in new enterprise.

One has only to visit Lethbridge or Red Deer to see what small scale industry can do for communities. But very often the cards are so stacked against operating in the small towns that people with money to invest go elsewhere.

Lethbridge is a C.P.R. town exclusively. A small manufacturer can ship out a lot of goods and compete with, say, Winnipeg firms, if he doesn't have to ship to C.N.R. points. Then his product has to carry a combination of local rates that will probably be higher than his competitor twice as far away has to pay.

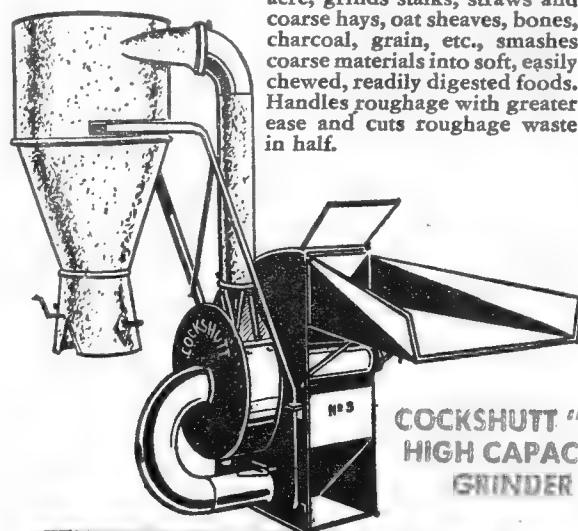


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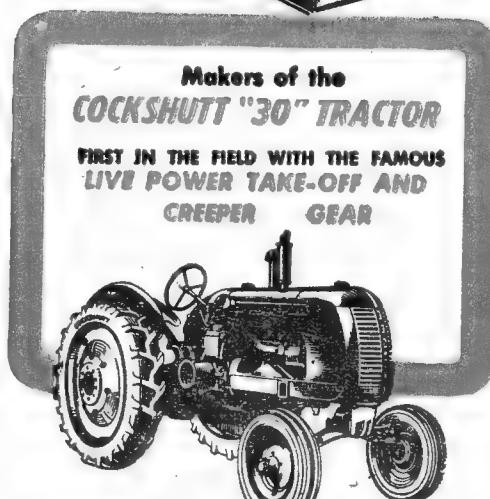
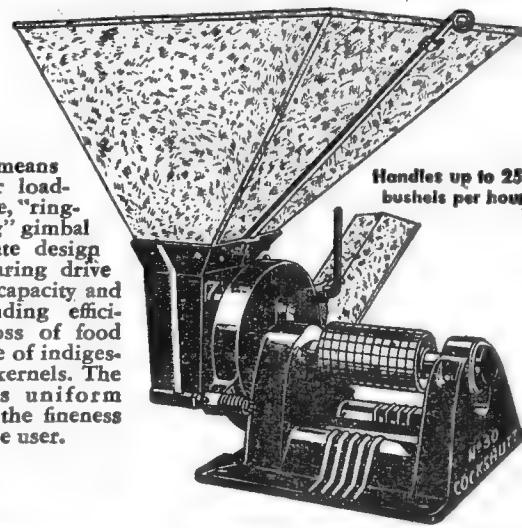


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### John Bracken's Farm

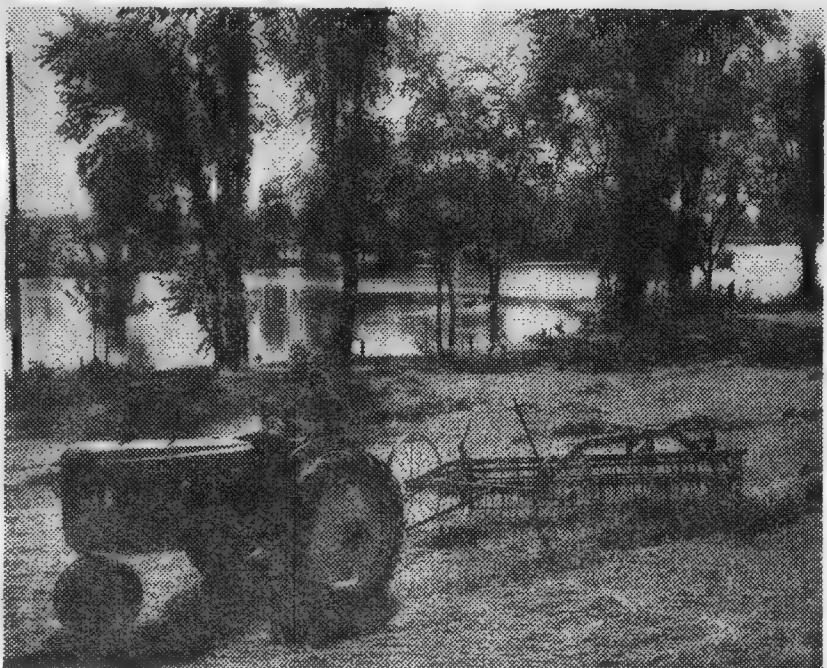


Photo by Malak.

Mr. Bracken may not have made much hay politically, but he had a good crop of the real stuff on his beautiful farm at Manotick, Ont., this year.

### THE FARM AND RANCH GARDEN

## Plant lilies this fall and get wonderful blooms in '50

By H. F. HARP

THE planting of the Japanese Rose (*Rosa multiflora*) has proven so satisfactory in parts of prairie United States that many Canadian farmers are wondering if such a plant may not prove as useful here.

It grows rapidly to form a dense thicket that is impenetrable by farm animals. It flowers in large white clusters followed by tiny red pods that are tightly packed with seed. Winter birds relish the seed as food.

Japanese rose is not hardy enough to be used as a hedge plant here, although it is used extensively as an understock on which to bud Hybrid Tea and various other roses.

When planted as a shrub rose it often suffers considerable winter injury. The work of developing a hardy rose that could be used as a live fence is now in progress and soon there may be available a hardy, vigorous hybrid suited to the purpose. Presently *Rosa Altaica* and *Rosa laxa* can be relied upon to make hardy hedges for prairie farms, but neither will grow into a thicket in the manner of the Japanese Rose.

#### Lilies

In a week or so it will be time to plant lilies and chances of success with these choice garden subjects will be greatly enhanced by tending to the planting now rather than postponing the operation till next spring. Some gardeners are apt to regard spring as the only suitable planting time. This is not so—in fact, spring is a poor time to plant Iris, Peonies and Lilies.

For one reason or another the more choice varieties of lilies are seldom met with in our prairie gardens. To many gar-

deners the lilies begin and end with the Tiger lily. This is unfortunate as an overdose of Tiger lily can be rather sickening.

In starting a collection of hardy lilies the aim should be toward selecting varieties that bloom from early summer till September, and avoid planting too many orange colored kinds. Such a collection will include most of the following species and varieties.

#### June Flowering Lilies

The most showy of the early flowering kinds is the Caucasian lily (*Lilium monadelphum*). Its pure golden yellow flowers are freely borne on four-foot stems and are sweetly scented. Perfectly hardy anywhere on the prairies it should be in every lily collection. Bulbs are best planted 8 inches deep.

*Lilium bulbiferum* is another early lily. Flowers are light orange in color. Its habit of forming cream colored bulbils in the axils of the leaves is intriguing. Plant *Lilium bulbiferum* 6 inches deep.

#### Lilies Blooming in July

The Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*) is as old as Bible times. It was generally thought to be too tender for prairie gardens, as stocks brought in from European growers failed to become established. There is now available a hardy strain of this lovely lily listed as *Lilium candidum* Salonika variety. For its immaculate beauty of form, rich satiny substance of its petals and delicious fragrance it is worthy of a sheltered spot in our gardens.

Plant it facing east if possible, or north if the spot is not

(Continued on page 13)

too windswept. Plants will be found to be healthier and last in bloom longer if given shade from morning sun. A rosette of leaves is made at the base of each plant at summer's end, which will persist over winter. For this reason shallow planting of the bulbs is recommended—two to three inches is sufficient. Madonna lilies are best planted as early in September as bulbs are obtainable.

A covering of light brush should be laid on in October to hold snow.

#### "Stenographer" Lilies

This popular group of hybrid lilies introduced a few years ago by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are hardy, showy, and of easy culture. Two distinct varieties of them are: Grace Marshall, a rich red color, and Muriel Conde, a light shade of tan. Two other Ottawa lilies that are finding favor in prairie gardens are Hurricane, red, and Coronation, yellow. Lilies of the "Stenographer" group are best planted 8 inches deep. Hurricane and Coronation should be planted about 6 inches deep.

#### Lilies Blooming in August

For a long time past the regal lily (*Lilium Regale*) provided the only white trumpet lily for prairie gardens. Nowadays there are others that are equally beautiful and far more dependable. Regal lilies imported from Holland or from the milder parts of Canada usually survive a winter or two then peter out. Prairie grown stock is longer lived, but by and large regal lily is not a satisfactory variety for prairie gardens.

Superior to Regal and perfectly hardy is *Lilium centifolium*. Its strong stems grow to a

height of five feet and support up to a dozen handsome white trumpets, yellow throated and fragrant. Bulbs are planted 8 inches deep.

Among the easiest to grow are Tiger lilies. These may be had with both single or double flowers and make a showy group in the perennial border. Plant Tiger lilies 6 inches deep.

The season of lilies is brought to a close with the flowering of *Lilium Lenoyi*. It makes a noble plant five feet high with arching stems clothed with dark green, lance-shaped leaves. Flowers are light orange in color and pleasing in form, the segments being elegantly recurved. Bulbs are very large, purple colored and should be planted 10 inches deep. A position shaded from the afternoon sun is best as the flowers are apt to bleach badly if exposed to hot sun.

#### Cultural Requirements

Any good garden soil will grow good lilies providing proper drainage is given. Heavy clay loam soils are best treated with a sand and peat mixture. Water lying where lilies are planted will not be tolerated, so choose a site that is naturally well drained and place a shovelful of gravel under each bulb. Setting the bulb on its side is recommended to prevent excess water from penetrating the scales of the bulb. A few scattered pieces of brush laid on in late fall will be helpful in holding snow.

Where whole beds or borders are devoted to lily culture, they may be interplanted with Chinese Delphinium, Iceland poppies, Aquilegia or other showy perennials.

## Crested wheatgrass should be seeded now

THE dry weather which has prevailed over much of Southeastern Alberta during the past summer, with the consequent danger of a feed shortage, has again pointed out the importance of drought-resistant grasses which will provide some fodder under these conditions. Crested wheatgrass, in addition to being very drought resistant, is well adapted to the area in question.

Stands of this grass can be used for pasture, for hay production, or for a combination of both. However, since the production in any one year represents the cumulative growth from about August until the following July, it is not possible to pasture closely late in the season and still get a good hay crop the following year.

Crested wheatgrass does best when seeded directly into a stand of annual weeds or into stubble. The young seedlings are quite susceptible to heat and the shade provided by the weeds or stubble protects the seedlings during the first stages of growth. The grass should not

be seeded more than three-quarters of an inch deep. For this reason it is often necessary to take nearly all pressure off the drill runs.

During the first year of growth much of the growth energy gets into the formation of an extensive root system. As a result top growth is difficult to see and many stands have been classed as failures and plowed up whereas had they been left for another year a good stand would have resulted.

For pasture purposes a rate of eight pounds per acre in solid seedlings is most satisfactory, particularly for sheep. This results in a thick, fine leaved stand which is readily grazed by stock. For hay production a rate of six pounds per acre, with drills spaced twelve inches apart, is recommended.

Grazing trials indicate that crested wheatgrass pasture can be expected the year round if necessary and fairly good gains can be expected. However, the grass finds its greatest usefulness as an early spring or late fall pasture.

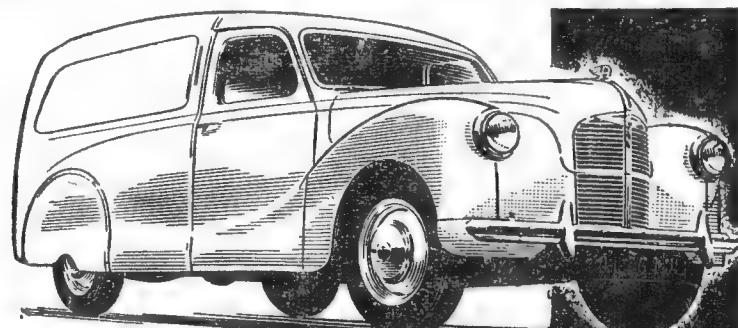
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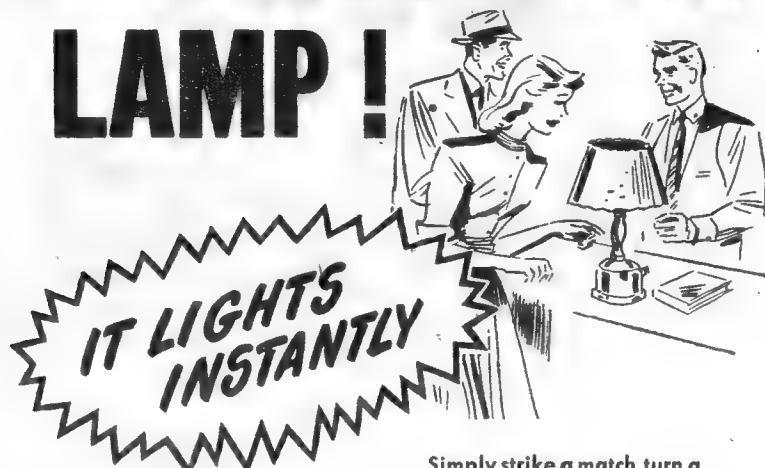
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## The swallows lick the cat in the battle of the barnyard

By JOHN GOULD,

in the Christian Science Monitor

OUR cat is suffering from battle fatigue. A very strange matter. It's tree swallows. It began about nine o'clock yesterday morning, and I was working around the dooryard so I had a chance to see the whole thing.

Our cat isn't anything much—just a farm cat. She doesn't get made much of, particularly, and her life is her own. Around a farm you don't keep any animals just for pets. They have a job to do, and the cat's job is to keep rats out of the grain room.

Well, yesterday morning we had a mess of trout for breakfast and the shreds and bones were set out for the cat. Our cat doesn't come in the house much, because we don't let her. So she had a whale of a fight with the rooster, who likes trout too. Or we thought he did. He came running up, tripping over his wattles and talking a great deal about what a wonderful position he holds, and how all fish leaving, rightfully, belong to him.

The cat sailed into him and persuaded him otherwise. The cat does this about ten times a normal day, and he never seems to learn. The cat does this even when the victuals are put out there for the rooster, and this is what confuses the rooster. So the cat chewed a while on the backbones and ate up the meat from the trout.

The cat then pursued her usual course. She washed herself all over most meticulously, sitting almost on the trout platter, and seemed wholly unaware that the rooster was walking around, discussing the thing from all angles. He was in a frenzy before the cat stretched herself—first one end and then the other, lazily and with studied attention to every last ligament and muscle. Then the cat walked away.

The rooster thereupon rushed in bravely, and delivered a lengthy oration on the state of affairs, pecking forlornly at what the cat had left. The cat, of course, had left nothing, so that didn't take much pecking, and left more time for the declamation. The cat, however, had now reached the spot for her afternoon nap, on a bare bit of ground near the petunias. The sun was beating down, the atmosphere was fragrant, and all nature was either cowed or congenial. Our cat stretched again and reclined. Our cat closed her eyes, and our cat was asleep.

Now I have two bluebird boxes near the house, for the tree swallows. I do not know how to make a bluebird box for a bluebird. It has been my observation that tree swallows eat

as much insects as anybody, so I'm happy about it. I figure if it's music I want, I can whistle. But bugs are bugs, and anything that eats them is a friend of mine. So the tree swallows have brought off their broods, and our sky is as warm with them in their erratic but accurate flight. Tree swallows surely can fly.

What they do is dive just like one of these army planes. Or one of these army planes dives like a swallow. They come in fast, "Cheep!" at the low point in simulation of "Bombs away!" and are off on a climb almost faster than you can follow.

One of them did this to our cat. The cat woke up, leaped about two feet in the air, landed on her feet, and gazed about defensively. About that time the second swallow went by. The cat, evidently, had never experienced this before, and the expression on her face was worth a long walk to see.

Before the next swallow peeled off our cat made a bee line for the rooster and put him up in the pear tree. Then she walked brazenly back to her bed while the rooster preached a short exegesis and tried to get his left foot out from under the right one without falling off the limb. But the cat was only half-way across the dooryard when the swallows came in again.

Now she knew what it was. She peered aloft. But the swallows know everything the air force knows. They came in out of the sun. They always came in over her tail. She couldn't face them. Cat as she is, she wasn't quick enough to turn and face the dive. And each time they went over they would make this "Cheep!"

The cat has had two days of it, and she's a mess. My guess is that shortly, cat-fashion, she'll catch on, and she may snag one of these swallows on the way by. But so far she hasn't figured the thing out. Neither has the rooster, but he knows now that something has happened. The cat hasn't gone for him again since yesterday morning. All the cat has done is hide under the rhubarb and twitch the end of her tail.

When she comes out, she makes a swift and uninterrupted passage to whatever destination she has in mind. The rooster eats at her dish, and knows not cark or care. The swallows are teaching their youngsters that the air is a fine province, and not to fret about anything that walks.

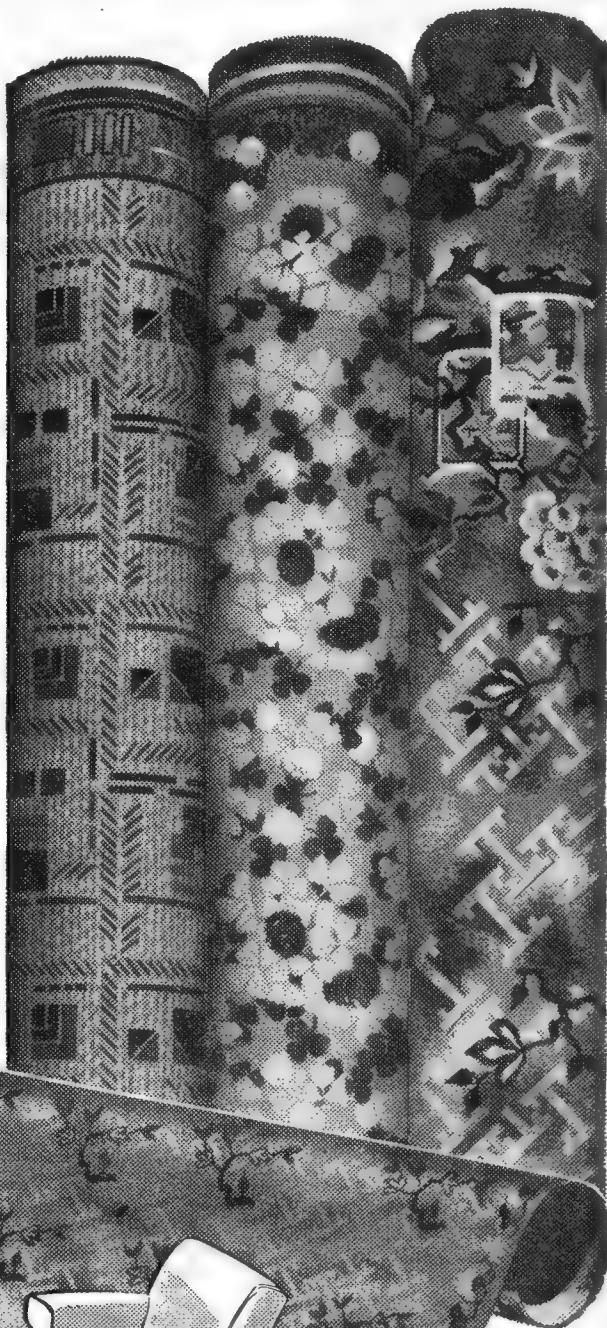
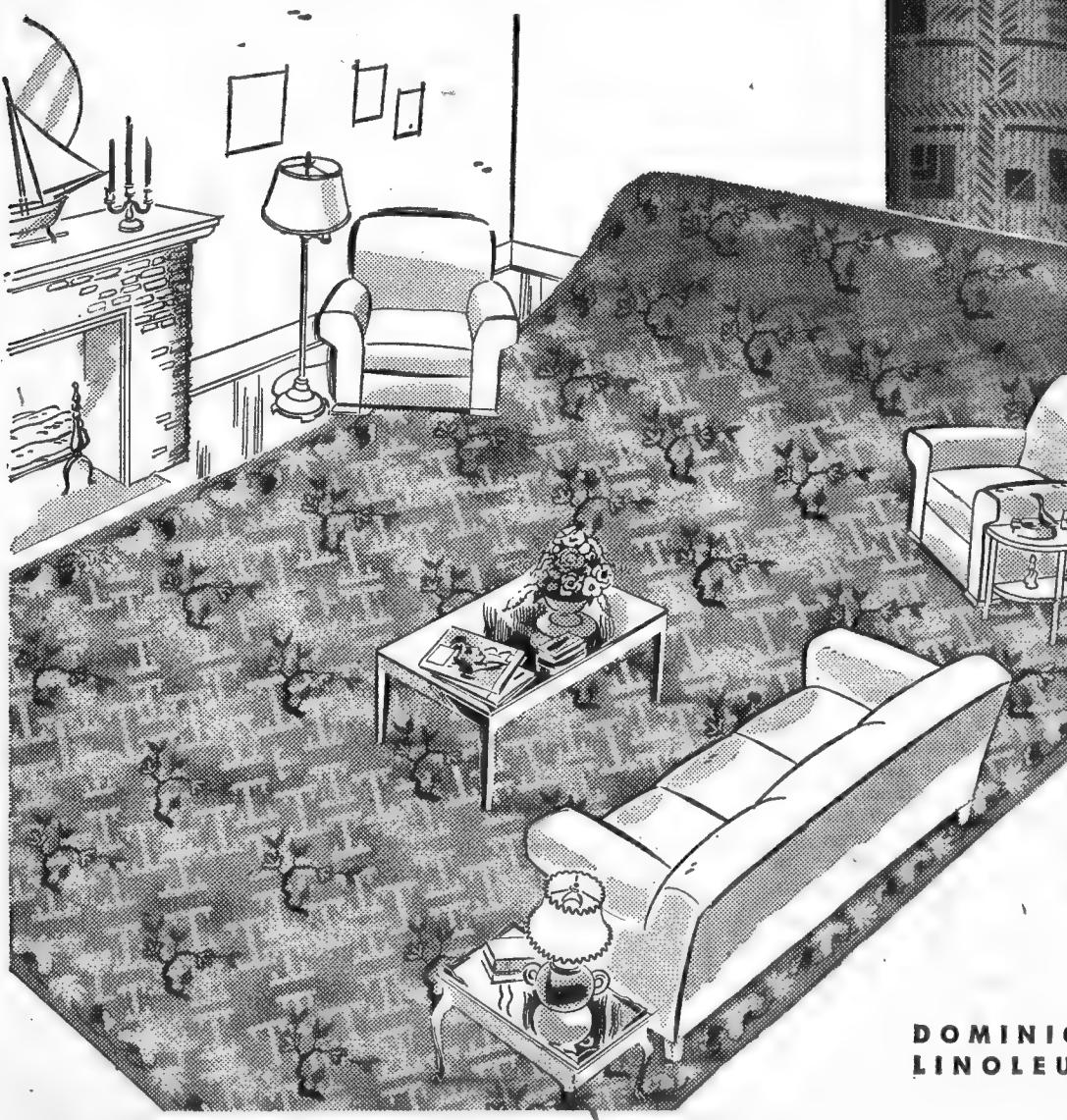
But the cat has been dive-bombed into a sad state. She's licked, and doesn't rightly know how. She keeps looking at the rooster, but we don't know what she's thinking. Personally, I think complete demoralization has set in, and I need a new cat.

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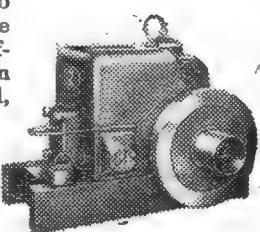
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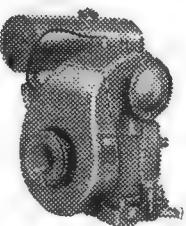
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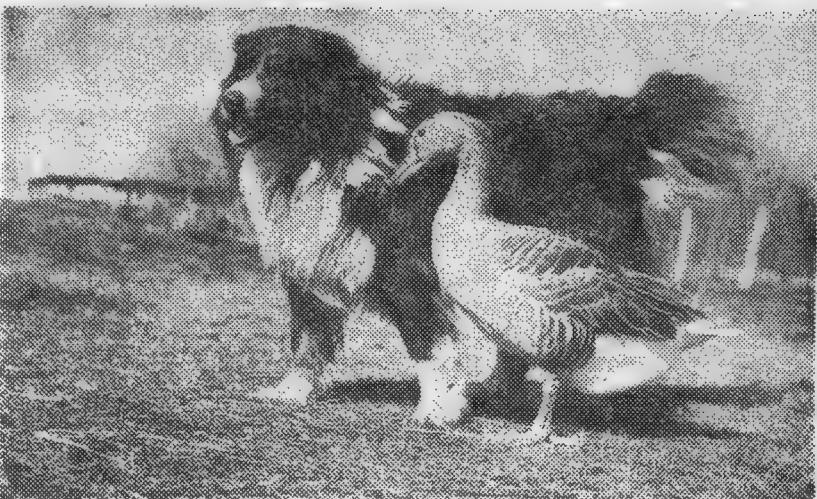
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#### Barnyard Pals



This picture of an unusual pair of friends was taken by George Almusa, Margo, Sask.

## Earning a living in the deep back-woods

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies, A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

Occasionally a youth writes to ask: "How can I earn a living, from Nature?" In most cases he has enjoyed a few fishing or hunting excursions into the great outdoors and has decided he'd like the back-bush life on a permanent basis. But how can he earn enough money, out there, to pay for his keep? Surely Old Dame Nature, so lavish in her gifts to mankind, can supply him with a living?

Well, how would you advise that young man? Would you tell him bluntly that he is being foolish, choosing the simple life that has the blessing of some of our greatest philosophers? Or would you try to supply some reasonable answers to his problem?

Fur farming is one suggestion I offer. In some cases, the penned animals thrive best far from traffic noise and bustle, so the remote wilderness might seem an ideal setting for such an industry. But if the farm becomes large, then there would be the problem of obtaining animal-food: crow-bait horses, boxed tripe, and meat-trimmings sold by packing houses to fox-farmers.

#### Beaver Farms

How about fur-farming the beaver in a state of nature? I once visited a back-country beaver farm, where the owner's cabin was prettily located on an island moated by beaver ponds.

The animals had dammed a stretch of creek and had many a deep pond and stick-house there, the farmer having built a woven wire fence around the entire colony. It looked like the ideal set-up: the beavers fed themselves by cutting down nearby poplars and willows and dining on the bark; they built their own houses and dams; they looked after the raising and feeding of their young ones. But farming beaver isn't quite as simple as it first appears. The yearling animals have natural

nomadic instincts which can't be easily curbed; sometimes the colony gets overcrowded and terrible fights and killings take place, with consequent losses. However, a few men are now making a success of wild-land beaver farming, so this is one suggestion the young man seeking a back-bush life might consider.

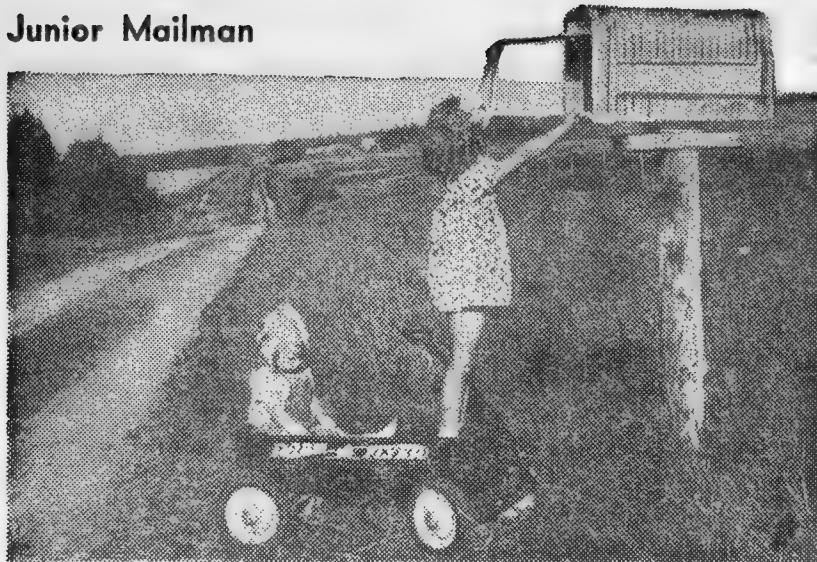
#### Collecting Herbs

Collecting medicinal plants may sound like an odd way to earn a livelihood, and possibly it might be a somewhat precarious living. However, Indians of the Rocky Mountain House district collect Seneca Snakeroot every springtime, receiving 50c per pound for the green roots, \$1.50 per pound for dried plants. And there is a fairly good demand for the clear pitch from the saps blisters found on the balsam fir, a tree scattered throughout the mountain forests. Wild Sarsaparilla is a plentiful plant in many of Western Canada's conifer woods, the extract from this sweet-tasting root once being popular for flavouring purposes. Ginseng grows in certain districts, the root of this plant worth the fabulous price of \$5.00 per pound. But could a person earn enough to pay for life's necessities by gathering medicinal plants and roots? Only experience can supply the answer to that question.

The business of guiding fishing and big game parties into the Canadian wilderness attracts a lot of young men who have the back-country bug bubbling in their blood-streams. This field is already somewhat crowded, but there is always room for another good man.

While some of my friends are guides, and I like them very much and respect their wonderful knowledge of backwoods lore, we should not forget that a growing group of fellow-Canadians greatly resent the "Sell-

(Continued on page 17)

**Junior Mailman**

Linda Meyers of Gilbert Plains, Man., takes her little brother for a ride as she goes out to bring in the mail.

ing" of Canada's game animals, birds, and fish to moneyed sportsmen, and hence condemn the guiding business for trafficking in our wildlife heritage — a heritage that rightly belongs to All the people of Canada. Their belief is that guides are using Canada's game animals, birds, and fish as their stock in trade — under government license and sanction, of course.

**Handicrafts**

Clever handicrafts that employ raw materials of the wilderness might provide a good living for a young man possessing talent. There is slab-painting, lathe-turned articles from pine and spruce burls, ornaments and useful articles made from Diamond Willow, Silver Berry, Juniper, and other colorful native woods.

As a practical example of what can be done with wilderness raw materials, let me quote from a letter received this morning from Harry G. Ennis of Entrance, Alberta, who has earned his living for many years by making novelties from the cast-off antlers of deer, elk, moose, and woodland caribou.

"I make cribbage boards, gun racks, towel and tie racks, smokers' sets, and paper-weights out of the stilt-burls of elk horns, and even children's chair with seats made of palmented moose antlers."

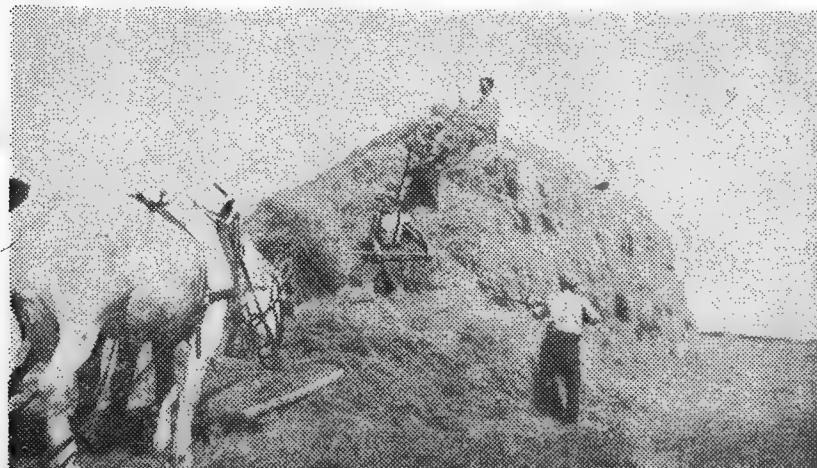
Mr. Ennis sent me a lovely paper-weight for my desk made from the heavy base of a moose antler, plus a paper knife featuring the blade from a Mountain

Sheep horn fitted with a staghorn handle. He mentioned that he fashioned 127 cribbage boards from antlers last winter! An interesting handicraft.

While dealing with crafts, we should not forget the ladies — much more talented than men at using raw materials gathered right around home. An example that comes to mind are the heavy, warm, soft sweaters and socks knitted by Mrs. Lang of the Ricinac District, who used raw sheep's wool to turn out marvelous sportswear. The famous Cowichan Indian Sweaters of Vancouver Island gave Mrs. Lang her first interest in raw-wool knitting, but now she has perfected her own system and turns out work that the West Coast Indians would envy.

**Tourist Cabins**

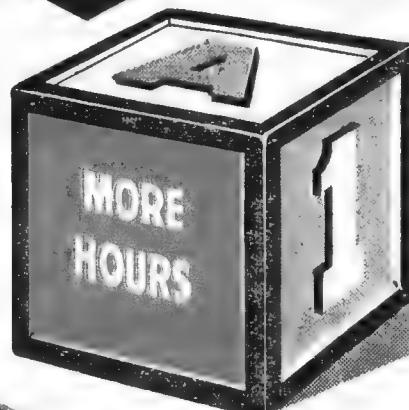
I once knew a man who made a good thing out of collecting grotesque tree malformations to sell to city gardeners who used the attractive oddities for rockery exhibits. Another talented lady caught and tamed red squirrels, then sold the trained pets to wild animal circuses. Several back-bush farmers living in scenic locations build log cabins on attractive sites and rent them to city-weary families who want a holiday out among the pines. One man used to collect beautiful butterflies, using dry grasses to create a pleasing background scene for his butterfly pictures. And an enterprising pioneer I once knew earned himself extra dollars by collecting wild animal fleas!

**The Stack Goes Up**

George Almusa, Margo, Sack., won \$5 for this picture of men at work.

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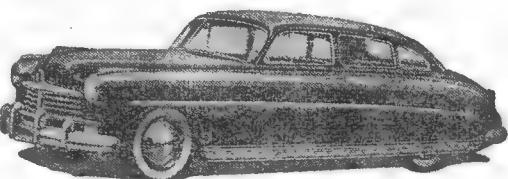
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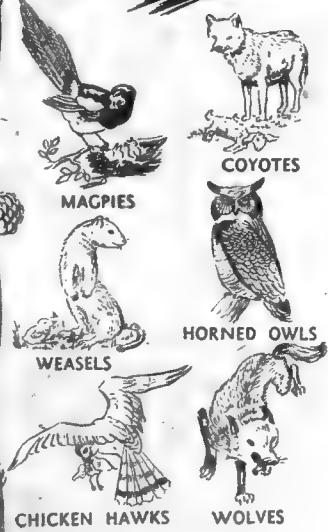
## PREDATORS OUTLAWS AT LARGE

### WOLVES

The Killers of Livestock and Game

Wolf predatorialness in the Northern and Western reaches of Alberta has assumed desperate proportions, according to Mr. I. P. Callison, who recently made a survey of the situation. Mr. Callison claims that some of the finest game ranges in Alberta have been over-run by these mangy killers, resulting in rapid extermination of our game herds. As the game becomes scarce, the wolves are beginning to spill over the ranges into the foothills and prairies to prey on valuable domestic stock. Evidence that wolves are on the increase is that the government paid bounty on 800 kills in the year ending March 31, 1949.

Farmers and townspeople alike are urged to be on the lookout for these outlaws and to take vigorous action to track down and destroy them if they make an appearance in the area.



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Yes, what about  
this big loss?

To the Editor:

Your correspondent Joseph Kisell, Sr. (Consul, Sask.) writes a provocative letter in your July issue, and manifestly is sincere when asserts: "One single compulsory grain selling system will not be satisfactory to all farmers. One farmer should not compel the other to do as he does, it is not democratic . . ." etc., etc.

In this business of marketing Canada's wheat, I have observed many levels of 'losses' arrived at by figure-happy estimators. If I remember correctly an aggregate of \$500,000,-000 is the top loss-level arrived at. As to the validity of this figure, this reader is not at the moment concerned — although, frankly, there appears to me to be something loose in the bland assumption that if the U.S. and Canadian government had remained clear of the market, and if there had been no British wheat contract, and if 1,500 million bushels of Canadian bread-grain had been flopping around on the 'open futures market', that the Chicago price-level would have been what it was, and that everything in the Canadian wheat scene could have been lovely? "SOME" assumption, I suggest!

Be that as it may, please permit me to draw the following paragraph to the attention of your readers generally, and to the notice of J. K. Sr., particularly. I quote from a brief presented to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, back in 1938, by the Manitoba Government: "In the six years from 1925 to 1930 the estimated gross agricultural production of the prairie provinces was \$4,326,610,000. In the six years from 1931 to 1936 their estimated gross agricultural income was \$1,997,066,000; a decline of \$2,329,555,000 as compared with the preceding six years; a decline of 53 per cent — an average decline of \$388,000,000 per year."

Here, Mr. Editor, are losses against which even the above controversial "loss" (with its big question mark) shrinks and fades. Where was democracy hiding in 1931-36, Mr. Kisell?

Toronto, Ont.

W.P.D.

Everything  
wrong?

To the Editor:

You say editorially, "only in Southern Alberta did the (election) results tend to make no sense."

May I suggest, indeed claim to prove, that the results made no sense at all, taking into account what apparently you ignore or have not considered at all, the question of "rep. by pop."

We have elected 193 Liberals in a house of 262 members, yet the Liberal  
(Continued on page 19)



"Well, I told you I'd never  
worked on a farm before."



(Continued from page 18)

party got slightly less than 50 per cent of the vote. The P.C. party has 42 members but had 30 per cent of the vote; the C.C.F. has 13 members from 13 per cent of the vote, and the S.C. party has 10 members on only about 2 per cent of the votes of the electors.

If representation were in proportion to population, Liberals would have 131, P.C. 78, C.C.F. 34, and S.C. 5.

The results in Western Canada are even more absurd. They are ridiculous. In Manitoba, Liberals have 12 members from 147,663 votes, while the P.C.'s have but one lonely member from nearly half as many votes, 69,557; the C.C.F. have 3 members from 72,661 votes. Proportionate to the popular vote Liberals would have 8, P.C.'s 4 and C.C.F. 4. The situation in Saskatchewan is worst of all with the Liberals holding 15 seats from 147,603 votes, while the C.C.F. have only four members from 144,398.

The overall picture in the West is that Liberalism, on a vote of 549,399 electors sent 43 members to Ottawa, while the combined votes of the P.C.'s and C.C.F. totalled nearly 100,000 more, 642,300 to be exact, yet they together have only 16 members.

It is impossible to defend a system of voting that produces results like that. Surely before next election comes some other will replace it. Proportional representation would be an improvement, but at any rate the transferable ballot is long past due in the federal field. This is not a matter of party politics. It is one that may affect all parties alike unfairly.

The figures as given above are from first and incomplete returns, but are approximately correct. I have long entertained the view that we would come nearer fairness by a straight representation by population than by any other known method of representation.

W. L. Belton.

Ft. William.

### A question of distance

To the Editor:

In your August issue, on page 9, in an article by Leonard D. Nesbitt, he states that Great Britain cannot buy Canadian beef as transportation costs are too high.

Now in the "Daily Graphic" of April 28 last, it was announced that a pact had been signed between Great Britain and Australia for all of Australia's surplus meat to be shipped to Great Britain for the next fifteen years. The amount to be shipped was from 1,000 to 1,000,000 tons each year.

The distance from Melbourne to Southampton is 11,931 miles. From Halifax to Liverpool, 2,415 miles, a difference of 9,516 miles.

There is something awfully wrong some place.

Mrs. A. Bikadi.

Creekside P.O., B.C.

### Safety device

To the Editor:

Having been run over by a horse-drawn binder I have had a safety device made which works well. I would like to pass the idea along to others. It is like a strong steel rake with three teeth pointing downward suspended in front of the bull wheel. The front end is loosely hung by a strong chain to the stub tongue in such a way that it can slide backward. The rear end is held up by a light chain to a lever running from front to rear along the top of the binder. When lever is released from a hook at the rear by operator the rake is allowed to drop to the ground. If the binder moves forward the bull wheel runs onto it at the same time as the strong chain comes tight.

Crosbie McNaught.

Halcourt, Alta.

### Snack-time

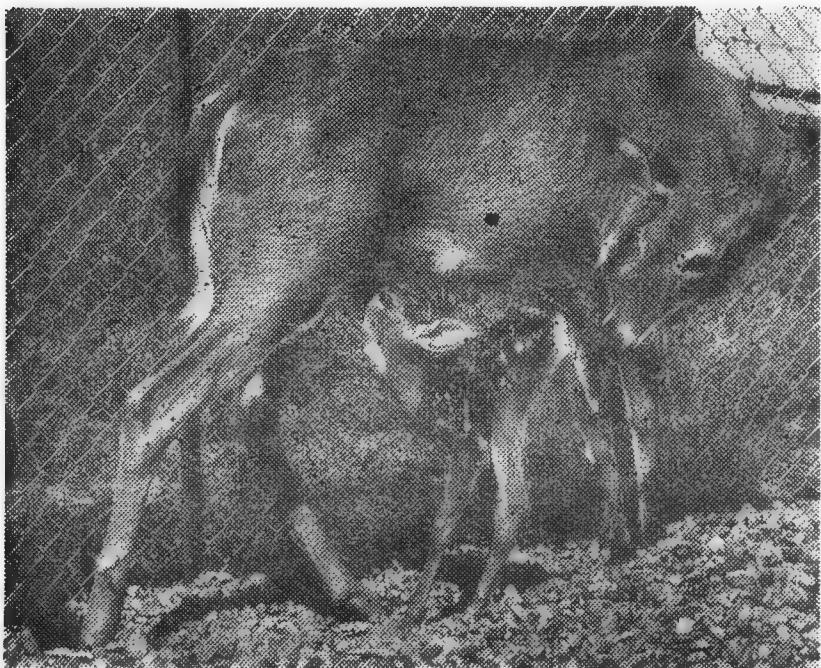
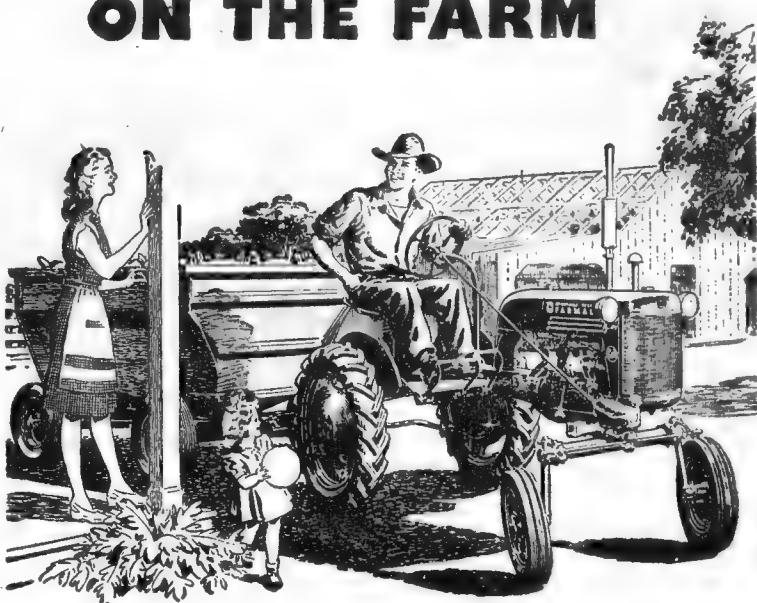


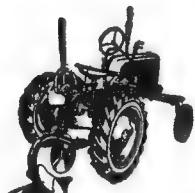
Photo by Malak.

# NEW DAY

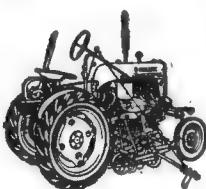
## ON THE FARM



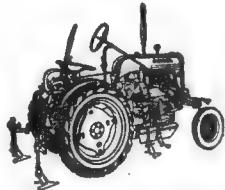
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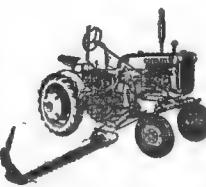
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## Dust Diet



This photo of a hard-to-take job is by Ben Weber, Sedgewick, Alta.

## B.C. ROUND-UP

### Coast poultry raisers reject controlled marketing scheme

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

**BRITISH COLUMBIA** poultry producers, by a vote of 901 to 507, have rejected controlled marketing. Total ballots cast was 1,530; or 77.8 per cent of registered producers. There were 122 spoiled ballots.

For months before the voting as to whether or not the coastal province would have a poultry marketing board, there were spirited meetings held by two opposing groups.

Those in favor argued that the world trend was toward controlled marketing, and they drew attention to the campaign being waged for a Dominion Marketing Act. Those opposed to the scheme countered with the argument that there was too much government interference in business, and the creation of a board would only produce soft jobs for a few.

Actually the result of the vote was not unexpected. The large-scale producers who would have liked to see such a scheme in effect are in the minority. There are many persons including pensioners, semi-retired people, and industrial workers raising flocks on a part-time basis. They have a few customers, and they want to carry on their side-line in their own way.

Even those who favored the scheme realized that the setting up of a board would raise untold problems; the ferreting out of small producers in the hills; and trying to keep account of the in-and-outers, the thousands of persons who drift to the coast, ready to take a whirl at anything that might produce enough revenue for groceries.

So, while universal instability reduces poultry products exports from the coastal region, there is the local situation that is not conducive to any attempts at orderly marketing; and it is

doubtful if it will change much as long as the legend persists that life is easy in a soft climate.

### More Milk

Although there were many forecasts to the contrary, milk production in the Fraser Valley made an all-time record this summer, and it is now indicated that the 1949 production will gross \$20,000,000.

There is no doubt that coastal residents are taking increasing interest in milk production. Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association recently held their semi-annual open house at the Delair plant near Abbotsford. This factory produces evaporated milk. Arrangements were made to show 500 persons through the plant. Approximately 3,000 swarmed in to see the sights.

The Delair factory is running to capacity at 3,000 cases per day; and the co-operative has a winter stock-pile valued at \$1,000,000. Their Sardis utility plant turns out 100 barrels of milk powder per day. They sell 2,000,000 pounds of butter per year; same amount of cottage cheese; and their Arctic ice cream division freezes 400,000 gallons of ice cream annually. There are more than 5,200 members in the organization.

### Big Organization

One of the most active branches of agriculture in B.C. is the potato groups with a number of organizations working in close co-operation with universities and government agencies to develop a high grade product.

There are strong potato associations on the lower mainland, Pemberton on the P.G.E., Colebrook in the Fraser Valley, Salmon River in the interior, and Cariboo district to the north.

(Continued on page 21)

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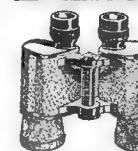
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## WHAT EVERY Middle-Aged Woman SHOULD KNOW!

When tears come too easily... when you get upset or panicky over the unexpected... when you feel "all in" and just a bundle of nerves... these may be signs of bodily changes which every woman must undergo in her middle years.

But don't be alarmed! Many women pass through this period serenely—by using common sense and taking good care of themselves. Extra sleep, plenty of fresh air and wholesome food are sound rules. And you'll also find a good tonic, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, is most helpful in building up your vitality and restoring a brighter outlook on life.

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(Continued from page 20)

Officials of these organizations have a fine feeling for public relations. They have held half a dozen field days this summer, all drawing more than 100 persons. Attendance figures at first glance may not be impressive, but on breaking them down you find that the majority present represent industries serving agriculture; machinery companies, banks, dust and spray firms, truckers, railroads and others.

Approximately 100 farms were visited during their field days. At every farm brief lectures were given by government inspectors, college farm plant breeders, and big-time growers and buyers from points in the United States.

#### Garden Peat

One of the smaller but highly important industries of the West Coast is the production of peat for garden dressing. It is expected that more than 1,250,000 bales, weighing 100 pounds, will be harvested this year. Value will be about \$3,000,000.

Baled peat moss is much in demand by B.C. florists, small farmers and home gardeners. Much of the soil requires peat for its moisture-holding qualities, and can absorb great quantities of it. It is now retailing at \$3 per bale.

Heaviest demand, however, is in United States. About 90 per cent. of B.C. output is exported to American horticulturists, and poultrymen who find it excellent for litter.

While there are thousands of acres of bogs on the lower mainland, it is estimated that less than 10,000 are suitable for production of commercial peat.

#### Cabbage Slump

Farmers of the lower mainland suffered some losses in early cabbage this year when consumer demand failed to absorb the heavy offerings of large, high-quality produce. Loss would have been greater had it not been for the operation of the grower-owned refrigeration plant in Vancouver.

At one time there were thousands of tons in coolers. They were held until orders came from the prairies, Toronto and Ottawa.

B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board reports July as the best potato month in the history of the organization, moving about 4,500 tons. Shipments to prairies plus 2,000 bags to Honolulu helped make the record. Honolulu business was the first this year and came to Canada because of U.S.A. dock strikes.

With the fruit harvest in the Okanagan slightly ahead of last year, and with an all-time record crop of cherries, cars were moving to market at an average of 20 per day and 27 carloads on the peak days. While totals are not available at present, it is estimated that more than 400 cars of cherries rolled out of the valley.

While some crops chalked up new records, there were declines in others due to variable weather and other factors. The strawberry plots in the Fraser Valley came on too fast under hot sun. It is estimated that the crop did not exceed 3,000 tons.

In past years there was a surplus of raspberries with the result that many acres of the soft Newburgs were plowed

under this year. Growers felt that with Newburgs down, there would be a better chance of other remaining varieties to hit a good market; but hot sun, followed by heavy rains prevented picking in some districts. It was estimated that the marketings might be 50 per cent of last year.

TAKING a tip from other primary producers, the oyster-

bed owners along the coast of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, decided to organize last spring; and in July saw their dream of an association come true.

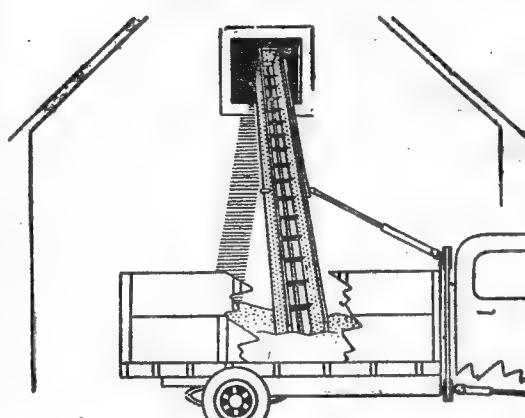
At their first formal meeting they discussed regulations for growing and marketing their product; and the recently opened government laboratory for shellfish, at Ladysmith, V.I.

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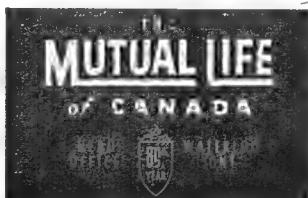


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## Summerfallow can be a necessity or a menace

PASSED along from father to son to grandson, summerfallowing is widely practiced all over Western Canada today. But as was pointed out in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW last month, the old adage about one man's meat and another man's poison has some merit on the summerfallowing question. There are areas in the West where it is absolutely essential, there are others where it is of dubious value. There are still others where it is bad farming to summerfallow.

In an effort to bring some order into the confusion of advice offered farmers on the summerfallow problem, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the instigation of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, recently did a complete survey of its experimental stations.

Here, in condensed form, are the results for the various regions of Western Canada. This is the kind of information we hope our readers will clip out for their files. We would also like to hear the opinions of our practical farmers on land utilization and summerfallow.

### In Western Manitoba

IN 1916, sixteen per cent of the crop land in Manitoba was summerfallow. This rose to twenty-three per cent in 1948.

A change to crop rotations including hay and pasture has definitely begun. The Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., has for the last twelve years been constantly assisting farmers to plan their fields for mixed farming rotations.

A generally suitable rotation is of eight-years duration, namely: Summerfallow, wheat, barley, hay, pasture, sod breaking, wheat, oats.

Corn, sunflowers and sweet clover hay have been used as substitute crops for fallow but succeeding grain crops have been sufficiently disappointing to practically terminate the use of fallow substitutes in this part of the province.

Grain land in western Manitoba needs the rebuilding influence of grass roots. A recent trend towards larger farms and exclusive grain farming has diminished the need on the majority of farms for cultivated hay and pasture. Summerfallowing has exposed the soil, perhaps more than any other practice, to agencies that dissipate its resources. Reduction in the acreage of fallow is an objective in keeping with the preservation of prairie soil. This can best be brought about by retiring part of the farm to grass each year such as in the previously outlined eight-year rotation. Grass seeding on this scale could be successfully accomplished in all parts of Manitoba when viewed with reference to soil and climate.

### In Southeastern Manitoba

FOR many years the summerfallow was considered on most farms in southeastern Manitoba a basic practice of land tillage. Each year about a quarter of the cultivated land was summerfallowed.

During the dry years in the early thirties, a combination of drought, high winds and grasshopper epidemics necessitated a considerable acreage of land temporarily going out of crop production. Farmers were forced to evolve improved farming practices whereby they could produce crops under adverse farming conditions. This naturally resulted in farmers adopting crop rotations, with varying crop sequences, to suit the soil and the type of farming practiced.

On many farms definite crop rota-

tions were laid down in which grasses and clovers, corn and other intertilled crops, along with cereal crops, were included in the crop sequence.

On the lighter soil types corn became an important grain crop, and farmers were getting about equal yields of wheat after corn, as after summerfallow.

Results from experimental work with crop rotations conducted on the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Man., for the past 26 years, in which wheat followed corn in two rotations, and where wheat followed summerfallow in another rotation, show that there were no significant differences in the yields of wheat.

In the vicinity of the Morden Station there is a large area where corn, sunflowers and sugar beets are being used as profitable substitutes for summerfallow. On the lighter soils farmers have learned that the menace of soil erosion by wind presents a hazard which must always be considered when fields are in bare summerfallow. Throughout this area the value of the summerfallow is diminishing. In the past 18 years the acreage devoted to summerfallow has decreased approximately fifty percent.

### In Northeastern Saskatchewan

ON a large percentage of farms in Northern Saskatchewan no definite cropping sequence is followed. The cropping program is governed to a large extent by such factors as climatic conditions, the type of soil and topography of the land, size of farm and the anticipated crop returns.

While Northeastern Saskatchewan lends itself well to a system of mixed farming, many farmers practice straight grain growing with the frequent use of the summerfallow, that is, a summerfallow every two or three years. The main purpose of the fallow in this region is to control weeds.

Wind and particularly water erosion on bare fallow is a problem which is becoming increasingly important to agriculture in the area served by the Dominion Experimental Station at Melfort, Sask. At the present time, approximately one-third of the cropped area in the more open prairie regions of the territory is in summerfallow and the general trend is toward more summerfallow, thus intensifying the erosion problem. With continued cultivation the organic matter and fibre of the older soils is being depleted and the erosion hazard is increasing.

(Continued on page 23)

**Siesta**

A common sight on a hot summer afternoon, but Mrs. Ethel Kerns of Wimborne, Alta., thought there was a good picture here.

(Continued from page 22)

A carefully planned crop rotation is the most likely way of keeping the soil fertile, of controlling weeds and of preventing damage from wind and water erosion. There is considerable experimental evidence to show that summerfallow can be reduced greatly if not eliminated if forage crops are used in the rotation.

Results of experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Melfort and on Dominion Illustration Stations and District Experiment Sub-Stations in the Melfort Supervisory District have shown increased yields of wheat to be secured through the use of forage crops in the rotations. Yields of wheat after hay in the mixed rotations were even greater than yields of wheat after summerfallow in the straight grain rotation.

In a mixed-farming rotation of wheat, oats, hay and hay (no fallow), wheat yielded 26.6 bushels after hay over a period of thirteen years. The hay consisted of a mixture of alfalfa and slender wheat grass. This compares with an average yield for the same period of only 23.1 bushels of wheat in a three-year straight grain rotation of fallow, wheat and oats. In the last year of hay crop in the rotation the land was ploughed after the hay was harvested and worked as a partial summerfallow for the remainder of the season. The results also indicated that forage crops in the rotations reduced the necessity of frequent summerfallowing to control weeds.

## On the Regina Plains area

THE Regina Plains area is almost entirely devoted to the production of Hard Red Spring Wheat. A three-year rotation of wheat, wheat, summerfallow is followed almost exclusively. The rotation leaves one-third of the land in summerfallow each year.

This three-year rotation prevails in the area due to the uniformity of soil type, topography and climatic conditions which are common to the whole district. The acreage devoted to coarse grains and forage crops is insignificant.

Available soil moisture is the first limiting factor in wheat production on the fertile soil of this area. The Regina Heavy Clay is very tenacious of moisture, once it is stored in the soil, and it also has a very high moisture holding capacity. The conservation or storage of moisture in the soil constitutes an excellent crop in-

surance for the farmer, especially in years of low seasonal rainfall. Wheat grown on summerfallow in the Regina Plains area is able to withstand extreme periods of heat and drought with very little rapid deterioration compared to wheat on stubble or on the lighter soils of other areas. The main objective of summerfallowing is to store soil moisture in the soil as insurance for a crop the succeeding year.

The most serious problem of soil conservation, namely soil drifting and to a lesser degree, water erosion, has arisen due to the practice of summerfallowing throughout the area. The Regina Heavy Clay slacks down seriously during the winter and early spring due to freezing and thawing as well as wetting and drying. In the spring this soil is in a prime condition to drift readily unless good judgment in tillage has been used to maintain ample trash cover for protection. Where trash has not been conserved spring drifting on summerfallow will invariably occur.

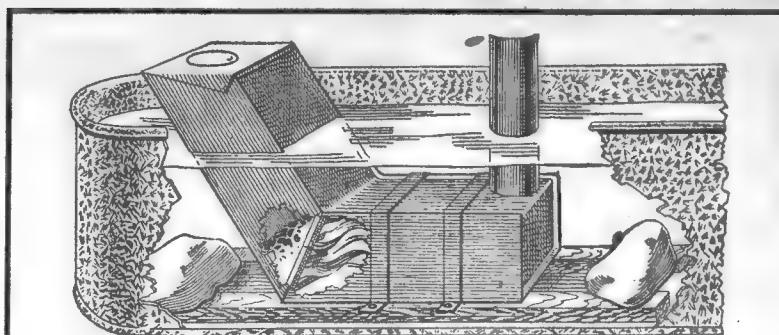
In the future more widespread use of chemicals to control Wild Mustard, the most troublesome annual weed in the area, in crops and on summerfallow will enable farmers to eliminate some tillage operations on summerfallow. This reduction of tillage operations will better enable them to maintain ample trash cover for good control of soil drifting combined with good weed control and soil moisture conservation.

During the past 25 years there has not been any marked change in the amount of summerfallow, although during the past 10 years a few farmers have changed to a two-year rotation of wheat and summerfallow. This rotation leaves half the land in summerfallow each year. However, the three-year rotation is still greatly predominant.

In view of the economy and type of farming in this area and the prevailing climatic conditions, it would be impossible to supplant the present cropping system with one that would eliminate summerfallow and still be practical and acceptable to the farmers. Rotations employing coarse grains and forage areas on large acreages such as are operated by individual farmers here would not be accepted.

A good hardy winter wheat which would survive our severe winters safely would be a great asset to farming in this area. It could be seeded in the fall and allow an ample cover to be established for soil drifting control in the spring. This would not eliminate or reduce the amount of

(Continued on page 24)



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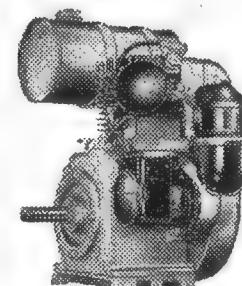
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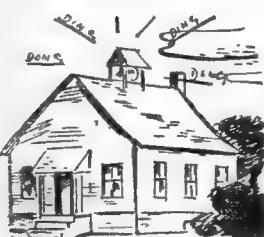
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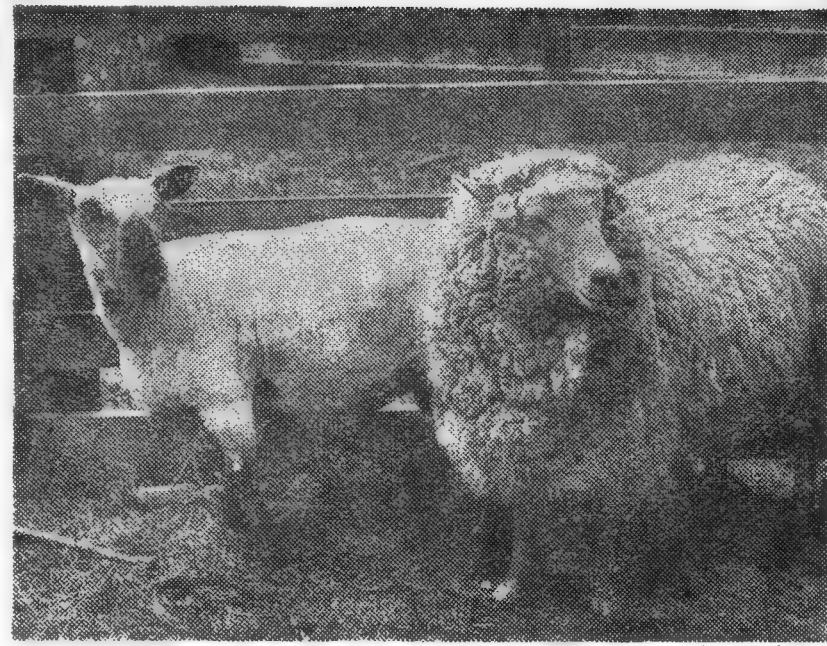


Photo by Malak.

## Summerfallow can be a necessity or a menace

(Continued)

land devoted to summerfallow each year. Unfortunately there is no variety of winter wheat available which is sufficiently hardy for this region.

Summerfallow is a necessary part of farming operations in the Regina Plains area. There are no farmers in the area farming successfully without it.

### In Southeastern Saskatchewan

IN the southeastern quarter of Saskatchewan, summerfallow is a necessary part of the cropping system, although here and there a partial summerfallow might at times replace it. In the eastern two-thirds of the area where moisture conditions are relatively good, weeds are a real and increasing problem which will need more than chemical weed killers to solve; in the western third, moisture is the principal problem.

Considering the territory as a whole the three-year rotation is the most widely used. It may be fallow, wheat, wheat; or fallow, wheat, followed by either oats or barley. The two-year rotation, fallow, grain is also followed. The use of this rotation has increased somewhat the proportion of the cultivated acreage in summerfallow which is approximately one-third.

Unless properly managed, the acreage in summerfallow has a very marked effect on the amount of soil erosion by wind and water. Few stubble fields drift unless the stubble is burned off.

In this territory, summerfallow substitutes have seldom been satisfactory. The grain crops after corn, for instance, have yielded well below those after summerfallow; grain following grain in rows has been disappointing in some respects; even potatoes reduced grain yields substantially and had important drawbacks. For example, in a seven-year test the average yields of wheat following summerfallow and of oats following the wheat, were 35.1 and 56.1 bushels to the acre respectively; following corn, they were 35.0 and 39.1 bushels; following potatoes, 25.1 and 36.5. Of course, these figures ignore the yield of the summerfallow substitute.

Few rotations contain either grass

or legumes, but long-time data at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., show that the yield of wheat in a nine-year rotation containing a grass-legume mixture which is left down for three years, can be maintained at a high level and the yields of the oats following the wheat are also satisfactory.

At present the summerfallow is necessary. The growing of more hay crops would help to reduce the acreage in summerfallow but for most farmers in this district, hay does not provide a cash crop.

### In Northwestern Saskatchewan

IN the brown soil zone of this region the rotation is mainly alternate grain and fallow. In the dark brown soil zone more grain is used in the rotation and occasionally grass with the percentage of summerfallow close to forty per cent. In the black and grey soil zones of the north the general rotation is longer and summerfallow constitutes approximately thirty per cent.

There has been a definite increase in the percentage of summerfallow during the past quarter of a century. This increase has been estimated as high as fifty per cent because of drought, weeds and field crop insects.

Substitutes for summerfallow have been tested experimentally and by farmers, but these have been proved generally unsatisfactory mainly because of the impractical and uneconomical results.

Because the precipitation is generally low in the region served by the Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., with an annual average of approximately fourteen inches and dropping to as little as only six and a half inches, there is a definite need for summerfallow. The percentages of land in summerfallow for the brown and dark brown soil zones of this region are generally satisfactory. In the black and grey soil zones, however, greater use could be made of grass and legumes as cleaning crops with a partial summerfallow after the first hay crop is removed.

Experimental work with summerfallow methods and practical applications has shown, especially for the

(Continued on page 25)

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open plains, that early working, both of land to be summerfallowed and also this land the next spring, produces better results in weed destruction, moisture conservation, yields of grain and the control of soil drifting.

## In Southwestern Saskatchewan

THE cropping practices followed in Southwestern Saskatchewan have developed mostly as the result of the experience of farmers over a long period of years. In the early years of development the common practice was to grow two crops and occasionally three crops after fallow. Frequent dry years with a complete failure of crops on stubble land caused farmers to consider seeding only on fallow land. The prolonged drought starting in 1929 and extending to 1938 caused a rapid change-over to a one crop fallow method of farming. At the present time there is a tendency to increase the amount of stubble land seeded, especially in years when moisture conditions are favourable.

The main object in summerfallowing in this area says P. J. Janzen, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., is to conserve moisture. Sandy soils hold very little moisture and quite frequently there is as much moisture in stubble as in fallow. As a result, yields on stubble have averaged nearly as high as on fallow. Crop failures are frequent, and it is questionable whether this type of land should be kept under cultivation. However, if such land is to be cropped it would appear advisable to follow a practice of continuous cropping.

Medium and heavy textured soils hold considerable moisture and it is only in the occasional year that stubble has sufficient moisture to warrant taking a chance on seeding a crop. By careful working of the fallow the depth of moist soil frequently can be increased to a point where there is a reasonable chance of obtaining a crop the following year.

In order to reduce the acreage on fallow, attempts have been made during the past twenty years to find a suitable fallow substitute. These experiments have included the growing of corn in rows, grain in various spaced rows, grain cut to hay, and sweet clover cut for hay, as well as cover crops. Yields following these substitutes have been reduced fairly well in proportion to the extent of growth obtained during the fallow year. The yield of wheat after fallow has averaged over a ten-year period, 16.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 15.2 after a cover crop, 13.9 after oats sown early in July for hay, and 9.4 bushels where the land has been seeded each year to wheat.

Moisture is the limiting factor in crop production in Southwestern Saskatchewan. Consequently, it would appear more logical to base the acreage seeded on stubble land on the moisture situation at seeding time rather than on any systematic routine method.

## In Central Alberta

THE percentage of land fallowed and the cultural practices in general use on the summerfallow varies from zone to zone. While moisture conservation is the principal objective in summerfallowing in the drier brown soil zone, weed control is the principal objective in the black, the transition and the grey wooded soil zones where moisture is more abundant.

The trend is towards less and less summerfallow in the more moist zones where summerfallowing is done primarily to control weeds. The general use of chemical weed control sprays will tend to reduce the acreage in fallow.

The percentage of land in summerfallow varies. There is approximately forty per cent in the brown soil zone, twenty-five per cent in the dark brown and shallow black zones, fifteen per cent in the park belt or black soil zones, and less than five per cent in the transitional and grey wooded soil zones.

Trash and cover crop experiments to control soil drifting were conducted during the years 1936 to 1943. These experiments showed that the use of shallow tillage implements was better than deep tillage implements because they made it possible to maintain a better trash cover than was possible with deep tillage implements. Additional improvement occurs in the control of soil drifting in Central Alberta when the trash cover is supplemented by a cover crop seeded during the second week in August.

The comparative yields of wheat after summerfallow and after cover crop show very little difference over a period of seven years, the wheat after fallow yielding 36.5 bushels and the wheat after cover crop yielding 36.2 bushels per acre. It was also shown that soil drifting is reduced if land which produced a cover crop is spring tilled with a duckfoot or spring-tooth cultivator rather than a disc harrow, thus reducing pulverization of the soil to a minimum.

That intertilled summerfallow substitute crops in diversified crop rotations including hay crops can be used to advantage to replace the summerfallow in areas having an adequate rainfall is indicated in the rotation experiments which have been in operation at Lacombe continuously since 1911.

These experiments have shown that yields are increasing at the Lacombe Station where diversified farming is practiced and decreasing in the straight grain growing rotations. It is of interest also that the most productive land at the station has not been summerfallowed since 1911, or during the thirty-seven crop years this rotation has been in operation.

The rotation in most general use in Central Alberta varies with the soil zones. The number of grain crops following the summerfallow varies from one to two in the drier brown and dark brown soil zones where moisture deficiency is acute, two to three in the shallow black, three to four in the black and degraded black, and four or more in the grey wooded soil zones where precipitation is increasingly abundant and where weeds usually constitute a more serious agricultural problem.



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Diversified farming rotations are not in general use in the open prairie to grain farming is fallowed each year. In much of the district the practice is to fallow every other year, but in the better rainfall areas near the foothills one year summerfallow and two years of grain (usually wheat) is quite common. However, even there, considerable land is summerfallowed every other year.

(Continued on page 26)

## In Southern Alberta

IN common with the rest of the open plains area, summerfallowing is practiced extensively on the grain farming areas of Southern Alberta.

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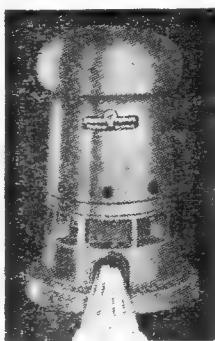
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## Summerfallow can be a necessity or a menace

(Continued)

It is thought by many that more grain can be produced in one year on fallow than in two years without fallowing. However, this is not borne out by the results shown in the following table, which gives the average precipitation on fallow land and following a wheat crop, together with the average precipitation on Substations and the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., representing three soil zones of Southern Alberta.

Substation.	Yields		Average Precipitation
	Wheat After Fallow.	Wheat After Fallow.	
<b>Brown Soil Zone—</b>			
Bindloss	15.2	6.7	10.1
Acadia Valley	21.4	12.7	11.0
Lomond	16.8	8.1	11.1
Whitla	8.5	4.1	12.9
<b>Dark Brown Soil Zone—</b>			
Nobleford	31.1	18.1	15.0
Craigmyle	20.4	13.3	15.4
*Lethbridge	20.2	13.6	16.0
Claresholm	21.9	16.1	16.9
* 20-year average.			
<b>Shallow Black Soil Zone—</b>			
Pincher Creek	33.5	22.0	20.8

The data in this table compares with the experience of farmers who have kept yield records from year to year and indicates that about the same amount of wheat on the average would be raised on a farm in the brown soil if all of the land were in crop or if one-half were summerfallowed. In the dark brown soil, more wheat would be raised without the summerfallow, while in the shallow black, about one-third more wheat would be produced without fallowing if moisture were the only factor to consider.

Moisture, while a major reason for fallowing, is by no means the only one. Weed control is obviously a factor, although this is not so important in the drier areas as it is where the moisture conditions are better. With

the advent of effective herbicides the need for fallowing to keep weeds in check is diminishing. Then there is the matter of insect pests, plant diseases, distribution of labor, cost of operation, and regularity of income.

While various benefits are derived from summerfallowing, it should not be overlooked that most of the wind and water erosion occurring on Southern Alberta grain farms is on fallow. It is likely true that if the full damage to the soils and the loss to crops caused by erosion on many farms could be measured, it would be found that all the benefits accruing from fallowing are more than offset by the erosion losses that fallowing induces.

Unless more successful fallowing practices for controlling erosion are more generally adopted it is quite evident that the agriculture of this area would be benefited by a decided reduction, and in some localities by an almost complete abandonment of fallow.

The situation is different in the various soil zones! In the brown soils little progress has been made in finding suitable crop rotations except by growing cereals and flax, although many have been tried at the Lethbridge Station for over thirty years.

In the dark brown soil some farmers have successfully grown wheat continuously for a number of years without encountering any serious difficulties. However, if large areas were to adopt the practice it is quite possible that a build up of insects or plant diseases might occur. Rotations with annual crops other than wheat, such as seed peas, flax, oats and barley, undoubtedly has a place, and clover, alfalfa, and grasses have some use.

In the black soils of the foothills  
 (Continued on page 27)

(Continued from page 26)

much less fallowing should be done as both wind and water erosion there are major factors, and undoubtedly are more important than insect or plant disease considerations. On that region the use of grasses and legumes in rotation have shown promise, and could well be adopted more extensively, especially on steep lands, while delayed seeding with the planting of early maturing crops and the use of chemicals should be relied upon more than they are for weed control.

Considering the situation as a whole it would appear very difficult to reduce the summerfallow materially in the dry, brown soil zone. In the dark brown soils it would seem quite feasible to decrease the acreage of fallow and in that area especially it would seem feasible to eliminate fallow in years when soil moisture or insect conditions did not indicate the necessity for fallowing. In the black soils it is quite possible that most of the fallowing should be discontinued and crop rotations including grasses and legumes substituted with herbicides and cropping practices used for weed control.

## In the Peace River

THE use of the summerfallow was well established in the prairie region before the Peace River district became settled, hence it seemed logical that the practice should be adopted by northern farmers. To some extent it is justified but it has been costly. It destroys soil fibre and promotes erosion by wind and water. It permits the use of special weed control practices, yet frequently grain crops after fallow are exceedingly weedy. On the other hand, proper fallow practices are believed to be the principal means of wireworm control.

Much attention has been directed to the heavy crops after the fallow year but in a rotation of fallow, wheat, wheat at the Fairview Illustration Station over a period of 18 years the grain crop after fallow was only 22 bushels, compared with 17.9 bushels from the second grain crop. The extra 4.1 bushels of wheat did not pay for the cost of fallowing and after six rounds of the rotation it was noted that the soil fibre was becoming seriously depleted. Continuous grain cropping is not advocated but where weeds are not a problem possibly as much can be said for it as for a rotation of fallow, grain, grain.

Most northern soils are rather low in organic matter, hence bacterial action is restricted. Grain and grasses do poorly unless they can feed on a layer of black soil. Sometimes this is scant and from the start soil improvement practices should be adopted. The simplest rotation to follow under such circumstances is grain, grain

seeded to sweet clover, sweet clover. Other legumes, particularly alfalfa, are equally as good as sweet clover for the purpose but as a rule do not fit readily into such a simple rotation.

After several years there may be the occasional need for fallow, in which case the rotation may be modified to grain, grain seeded to sweet clover, sweet clover, grain, grain, fallow. In due time even this rotation may prove defective as no provision has been made to maintain adequate supplies of soil fibre, such as are provided by the grass crops.

Furthermore, the farming operations have probably become stabilized by this time and there is need for more hay and pasture. These are provided by an eight-year rotation, which is in practice on most of the Illustration Stations of the area and on many other farms: fallow, grain, grain (seeded), hay, hay, hay (broken early in midsummer), grain, grain. Roughly this puts 50 per cent of the farm into grain, 38 per cent into hay or pasture leaving about 12 per cent for fallow.

## Livestock spray to replace DDT

A NEW insecticide — methoxychlor — expected to replace DDT as a livestock spray, is now available in Canada, it is announced by Canadian Industries Limited.

More lethal to some insects than DDT, yet less toxic to human beings, the new chemical was developed in the U.S. It has already been adapted there as a standard cattle spray to control several species of flies

which are responsible for millions of dollars in losses annually to American and Canadian beef production.

Extensive experiments by Canadian federal, provincial and industrial entomologists during the past two years were highly successful, stated C. R. Asher, development manager of C-I-L's agricultural chemicals division.

Methoxychlor was recommended as a fly spray when U.S. health authorities found dangerous amounts of

DDT in milk and meat from treated livestock. Methoxychlor, on the other hand, is said to leave practically no residue in the flesh of animals and is only 1/24 as toxic as DDT, Mr. Asher reported.

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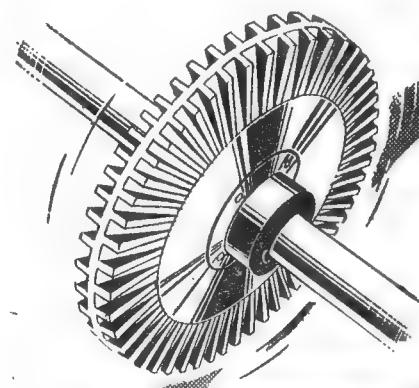
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## Coal tar treatment of fence posts

THIS treatment is best for dry cedar or tamarac posts, but it can be successfully used on any kind of dry post. The tar has to be applied at a high temperature, otherwise it is too thick and sticky to use. Posts should be dry and well seasoned, with all bark removed from the butt ends.

A discarded hot water tank with one end removed is handy for the coal tar dipping. It is suspended at an angle of 45 degrees over a fire pit. A tripod of old pipes may be used to sus-

pend it or one end of the tank may rest on an empty 30-gallon drum into which the posts can drip briefly after being removed from the hot dip.

Fill the tank two-thirds full of a 50-50 mixture of coal tar and water. Heat this mixture until it foams violently, then dip the butt ends of the posts into it one at a time, making sure treatment extends six inches above future ground level at which the post will be set. If the post will be set two feet deep, the bottom 2½ feet should

be dipped in the tar. This treatment coats the surface of the post with a thin layer of tar that makes it impervious to the penetration of rot. After removal from the dip, allow a few seconds to drip and then stack posts ready for use.

Care is necessary in adding more tar or water, as violent boiling will occur if these ingredients are poured into the hot, foaming mixture.

A 45-gallon drum of coal tar costs approximately \$45.00 today, and can be purchased through hardware or oil dealers. This quantity is sufficient to treat 1,000 to 1,200 split cedars, depending on their size.

## Barred Rocks vs. New Hampshires

THE Barred Rock needs no introduction as it is one of the most popular breeds on Canadian prairie farms. The New Hampshire is rapidly becoming well known as it has many good qualities of the Barred Rock.

As some believed the New Hampshire to be receiving more popularity and publicity than it deserved an experiment was started in 1945 at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., to compare New Hampshire with Barred Rocks.

The New Hampshire is faster feathering, and while chicks were growing this breed looked to be growing more rapidly. But after weighing fifty birds of each breed once per month differences were too small to be important and did not always favor either breed.

The pullets and cockerels were separated as soon as they could be distinguished, and in September the cockerels were separated according to breeds as the New Hampshires could not hold their own in fighting. At approximately six months of age equal numbers of each breed were crate-fed for market and shipped to a killing plant in Saskatoon. The gains in fattening crates and the market grades of the dressed birds showed only small differences when results for several years are considered.

The pullets of the two breeds did well together during the growing period and in the laying pens. The trap-nest records showed the Barred Rocks to be consistently superior in egg production by approximately thirty per cent. To date this is the only difference great enough to be important and it may be due to the strain of New Hampshire being used. It is a well-known fact that New Hampshires vary greatly between strains as to production capacity, depending on whether they are of a meat or an egg-laying strain. Plans are being made to obtain another strain of New Hampshires known to be a high laying strain of the breed and compares with the Barred Rocks.

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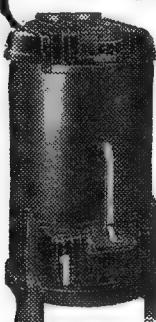
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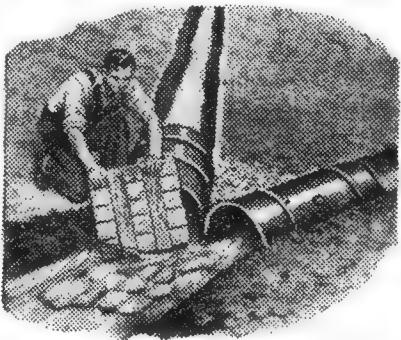
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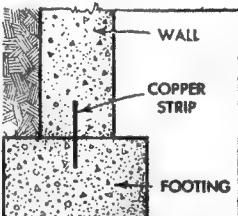
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oil drums with the bottoms removed provide excellent diverting gates at a Y-branch of an irrigation ditch. The gates are sheetmetal or board covers which completely cover the upstream ends of the drums. These are held in place by water pressure and are lifted out of the way to allow water to flow through the drums. The latter are anchored with rock and dirt, and flat rocks placed in the main ditch at the end of each drum prevent water from undercutting.

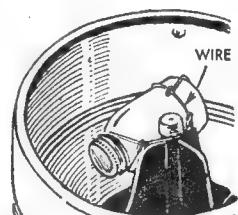
SEVERAL sections of discarded garden hose strung on a length of clothesline provide a portable seat which is just the thing when fishing from the bank of a river or lake. Such a seat is quickly made and, if there is a sufficient amount of old garden hose available, a number of them also will come in handy for picnics. They will be welcome in the early part of the day when the ground is still damp. To make the seats, cut the hose sections to size and drill two holes through each of them. Then, string the clothesline through the holes and knot the ends to form a handle for the seat.

**COPPER STRIP PREVENTS SEEPAGE BETWEEN WALL AND FOOTING**

WHEN pouring the foundation for his new home, one man sealed the joint between the footing and wall with a copper strip, 4 in. wide, to prevent seepage into the basement. About half the width of the strip was embedded in the wet concrete of the footing all the way around the house. After the wall was poured, this formed a watertight joint.

**BIRD FEEDER FROM GALLON CAN**

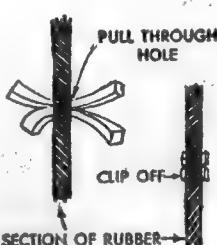
DRY feed in all kinds of weather is a distinct feature of this bird feeder made from a gallon can. Opposite sides of the can are cut in half lengthwise, and the upper halves are bent outward to form awning. Sharp edges of the can should be folded over or filed smooth. The feeder is mounted on the top of a post.

**WASHING MACHINE CHURNS BUTTER**

A WASHING-MACHINE agitator comes in handy to churn a small amount of butter. The cream is poured into a glass jar which is tightly capped and then wired to the top of the agitator. The wires can be fastened so the jar will not slip out when the machine is in motion by looping one wire around the neck of the jar and another around the jar near the bottom. A third length of wire is secured across the bottom of the jar. Finally, a wire bail, which is slipped over the top of the agitator, is attached between the two loops.

**SEALING LEAKS IN RUBBER BOOTS**

SMALL leaks in rubber boots or waders can be sealed without using unsightly patches by cementing pieces of rubber band in the holes. First, locate the leak by shining a flashlight inside the boot. Then, work some rubber cement into the hole with a needle or toothpick, and pull one or more short lengths of rubber band through the hole so it is filled completely. Set the boot aside until the cement has dried thoroughly and clip off the ends of the rubber bands flush with the sides of the boot. The resulting mend will be long lasting and practically invisible.



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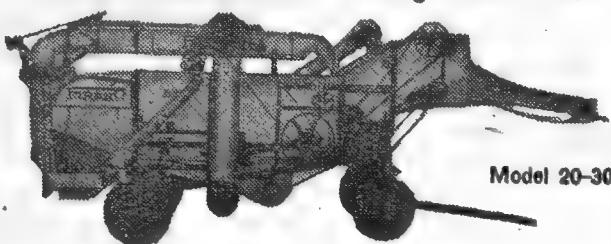
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## Gain time next spring by transplanting shrubs now

By W. R. LESLIE

SEPTEMBER has appeared on the calendar. It is the autumn month best adapted for moving most woody plants and a goodly number of herbaceous perennials. The early part is preferred to the end of the month for woody subjects. This is at once apparent when we recall that although most growth in upper parts of the trees and shrubs is over for the year root development becomes active and remains so until brought to rest by cooling soil in October.

The second week of September is particularly suitable for moving raspberries, currants, gooseberries, roses, lilacs and many of the smaller types of shrubs. Larger things such as trees and tall shrubs may be moved now but are best allowed a good ball of earth adhering about their root mass. Moreover, it will often be best to support them to stakes so that a minimum of disturbance be felt by the roots during windy weather. Three stakes are driven about the tree and a band of burlap or of rubber tire about 3 or 4 inches in width is tacked to each stake. This is of such length as to make a comfortable hammock about the trunk or a main scaffold branch.

### Pruning

In this dry-air territory fall pruning is poor policy. The wounds do not heal as there is little food being manufactured by the leaves. Being exposed to air and frosts, the cuts may dry out and exhibit dead ends for some distance next spring. However, bushy subjects are thinned out at the base of the shoots at once to lessen the exhaustion of the roots. The remaining unheaded branches or stems remain entire until early April when they are shortened to the length that seems to be a fair balance with the root resources left after transplanting.

### Defoliation

All leaves of woody plants are pulled off at time of replanting.

Their functions are nearly over for the season but their presence will tend to remove precious moisture from the tree's sap. Some shrubs such as roses and raspberries may involve considerable work in pulling off the leaves in early September, but the chore should be done.

### Moist Soil

It is essential that the earth be moist at transplanting. Usually it will help to soak the soil about the newly set tree with 2 or 3 pails of water. Shortly prior to freeze-up another thorough generous watering is to be given unless rainfall has been copious. The situation is different in springtime planting. Then the soil is mellowed by melting snow and rains are expected to fall freely in April and May.

### Mound-up

There is a further task before winter comes. It is mounding up the tree or shrub with a cone of earth to a height of about 8 inches. This added cover will protect the roots and support the stems. The mulch is leveled down in April.

Evergreen may be moved with a ball of earth in September. Success is more assured if the replanting be done in mid-August. Then they have the extra weeks for new root growth and firm re-establishment.

Subjects that have shown definite dislike to autumn planting at the Morden Experimental Station are grapes, Siberian elm and apricots. They have tended to bark drying and failure.

### Herbaceous Perennials

This class of ornamentals is adapted to autumn planting. As their tops die down they do not have a superstructure to be blown about by winter storms. Some perennials are considered best moved only in autumn. Examples are tulips, squills, lilies and peonies. In contrast a few perennials, particularly those which bloom in September and October, such as Michaelmas

(Continued on page 31)

### LAST MONTH'S SOLUTION

CASA	CAFER	SPAIN	DEBAR
RULED	OPINE	LANCE	EMILE
ER	RQ	WEUP	ALTER
ASSERT	SARI	KEA	VALENCE
PENNIES	RENDER	SEVEREST	
ENACT	IOS	POSERS	
BAG	GLOAMING	SER	SAL
BROS	SPRANG	STATES	PINA
AM	PAERSE	SCALED	RADDI
SOLANS	ITE	PORED	POTHER
TRENCH	ES	CARED	POSSESS
HOGS	DO	ND	PERT
PROMOTE	BENTS	UR	TROOPS
RISERS	HINGE	ONE	SUMMIT
ID	AS	BATTEN	WILD
MEND	TESTER	DETAIL	REEL
PRO	ME	ROSETTES	ADE
SINGER	SUM	ETAPE	
ASPERSES	BANISH	OPERATE	
HEARER	PAB	COTS	SERIAL
POLO	MOIRE	ILAD	DAMM
ENTER	ALTER	LEAVE	ETNAS
BEARS	NEARS	ESSEN	RAIL

(Continued from page 30)

daisies, New England asters and chrysanthemums, are reserved for spring planting.

Anytime in September or early October is acceptable for tulips and squills, but early September is probably best. The soil is worked deeply, preferably to 12 inches or more. If soil be lean, some bonemeal or ammonium sulphate and stable manure is worked in about 3 inches below the bulbs. Tulip bulbs are placed 6 to 8 inches apart and at a depth that allows 4 to 6 inches soil being over the tip of the bulb. Greater depth is for the larger bulbs and in sandy soils. Squills will grow either under trees or in the open. Some small bulbs are given 4 to 6 inch spacing, planted in patch effect with depth of about 3 inches.

Peonies are set from mid-September until freeze-up. The third week of September is favored. These hardy beautiful flowers thrive in prairie gardens and are general favorites. They enjoy deep moderately rich soil in sunny locations. Failure is due in most cases to shade, planting too deeply, or setting too large a root piece. A section of root carrying 3 to 5 eyes (long pointed buds) is set so that the soil cover is about 2 inches but not more than three.

Approved spacing is 4 feet. Winter protection is seldom necessary but planting delayed until October will benefit from a mulch of strawy manure strewn over the bed in early November. Such treatment holds also for tulips and lilies.

### Seed for drouth area

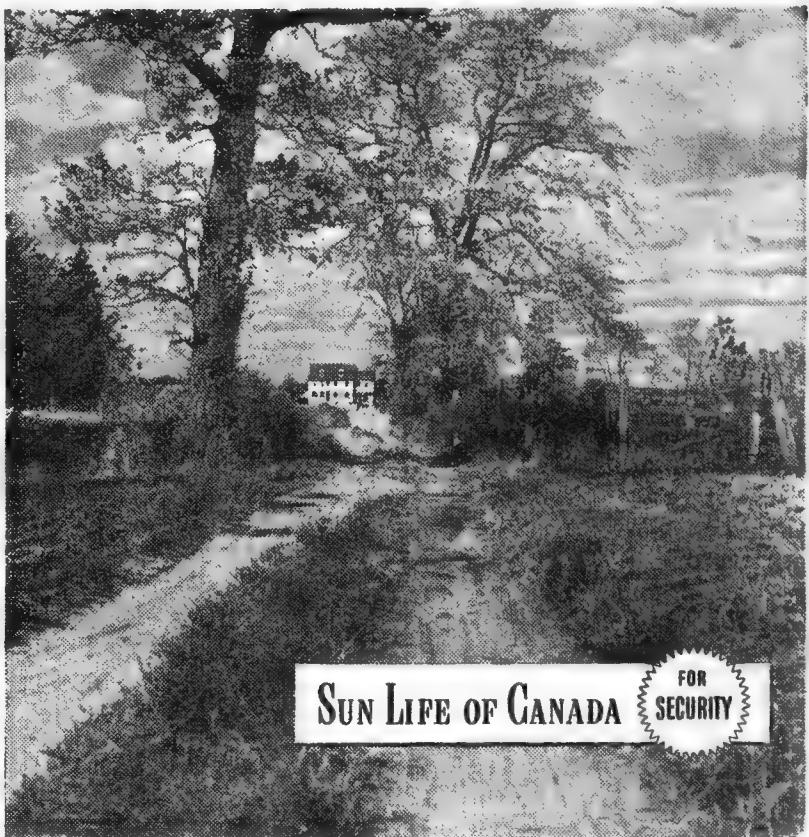
REGINA.—Seed for forage crops will be supplied to farmers in southwest Saskatchewan at half price by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture.

Available only to those farmers in the southwest agricultural supervisor's area, three different mixtures of crested wheat, brome and alfalfa are offered under the department's 1949 forage crop policy.

"While many farmers in the northern and western parts of the crop-failure area may not be able to take advantage of the policy because of grasshoppers, it is hoped that the majority of the farmers in the extreme southwest will make use of the policy to increase their forage crop acreage," Hon. I. C. Nollet said. "Where seed grain has to be purchased, this policy will enable a farmer to seed down land this fall at less cost than it would take to buy seed wheat, barley or oats," he said.



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1840 - 1905

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elimination.

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# Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

## Painting is my hobby

By MILDRED E. MORGAN

**T**O ANYONE who craves the satisfaction of a creative hobby, I would suggest oil-painting. It is such fun to paint, and neither lack of talent, age or expense should stop one who has always had the secret "yen" to paint. Try it once and you will never want to stop.

I was thirty, had been married ten years, had two boys aged six and four, when I first attempted to paint. I had very little spare time for I had an eight-roomed house to look after. I did all my own work, made the children's clothes as well as my own; and during the summer, a great deal of work outdoors on our half-acre of ground. I found I could work all day and most of the evening too, yet I craved a "Hobby"—a creative one—something quite different to my usual work. So I invested a very small amount of money in the necessary supplies, and on the nights when my husband found it necessary to remain at the office, I would settle down at the kitchen table, take up a brush and spend some of the happiest moments of my life. My first evening spent with my brushes is memorable. My husband's remarks were encouraging, but he did receive a shock when he looked at my face. Indian in his war-paint had nothing on me. One side of my mouth had a horrible streak of sienna which resembled blood a little too realistically. I had a few daubs of blue under one eye, and various other colors or combinations of color elsewhere; but no amount of paint could hide that gleam of satisfaction in my eye. I had found MY hobby! As time went on, I found I was able to get less paint on my face, and more on my canvas, but even now I still persist in wiping my brushes on my clothes. Please do wear an old smock.

The old belief that "an artist is born an artist," scares many people from enjoying this fine hobby. Like myself, you may never become a master, but, oh, what lots of fun.

Painting can be as cheap or as expensive as one desires to make it. Many economies can be practiced. A few strips of wood will make an easel (although after two years, I still prop my canvases upon the kitchen table). Canvas boards may be bought quite reasonably, or pieces of wallboard or smooth, heavy cardboard, if first given a couple of coats of shellac will do as well. For a palette, I use a piece of glass. An old kitchen knife serves as a palette knife. Students' colors are cheaper than the "artist" ones, and serve just as well.

The following twelve colors will be found sufficient. In fact I started out with only six. Flake white, yellow ochre, cadmium yellow middle, zinc yellow, alizarin crimson, vermilion or cadmium red, Cobalt blue, French ultramine or permanent blue, burnt sienna, lamp black, raw timber, viridian green.

Invest in as many brushes as you can afford—or three. Take care of them and they'll last a long while. A small bottle of refined turpentine (not the kind purchased in a hardware store) and a bottle of linseed oil, complete the list. With a little practice one becomes quite proficient in mixing the colors desired. It is wise to purchase a  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tube of white, for you will use lots of it.

If you want to paint flowers, procure as large a variety of colors as you can. Most beginners, when trying to mix the hues of flowers, get rather muddy-looking mixtures which has a dulling effect. For thinning, use a mixture of turps and linseed—about half and half.

When the painting is finished, let

it dry thoroughly, and then it may be given two or three thin coats of copal varnish. If the painting is not satisfactory, it may be scraped, given a coat of white and the canvas used again.

Unlike water-colors, oil paints give you a chance to rectify mistakes. Changes can be made in the shape, color or position of the objects simply by repainting or scraping out the object.

Subjects to paint may be found all around you. I have found many in magazine and rotogravure papers. Simple uncolored photographs that gave me a chance to use my ingenuity in using color. Sometimes a bit from several pictures make an attractive painting. You may have the time to do your painting outdoors, where there is an endless variety of subjects. I have never had the chance as evening was the only time I could spare. I find it fun to "manufacture" scenes. A few trees put in here, a fence and rocks there and so on.

You must not be afraid to put color in your work. Just because grass is green doesn't mean you should paint a solid area green and say "That is grass." Believe me grass has reds, purples, yellows, white, etc., in it. Don't paint your tree trunks just brown or black. Take a good look at trees and you'll find the trunks have highlights of maroons, blues and yellows. All objects reflect the light from whichever source it is coming. Take a good look at the barn over there. Yes, I know it is painted white, but see how the sun is shining on the doors. Just now they have a golden color, later it might be a rosy light. This side is in the shade, and so is another color, and that tree over there cast still another color.

When painting foliage, do not paint it as a number of individual leaves. Mass in the shape and bulk and then "suggest" the leaves at the edges. Also, different trees have different shapes. Note them.

Clouds can be different. Be careful not to use too much white. Paint them thinly and remember a cloud has a shadow side, whether it is a rain cloud or a fair weather one. Where the sun touches the edges, paint in a little pale yellow or pink or blue.

A painter is learning new things every time he paints. Try it and I am sure your enthusiasm will be as great as mine. You will wish to learn more and more about this wonderful hobby. Don't get discouraged if your first few attempts look as though done by a child in kindergarten. Don't be afraid to scrape and start again. Keep trying and

some day you will be proud of your efforts. I now have seven of my paintings hanging in the living-room and have given several as gifts to friends who admired them. I am proud of them, yes, but my husband is even more so. Friends say I "just have the talent," but when I remember my first efforts and compare them with the present, I just don't believe them. It took perseverance to try again and again, but I truly enjoyed every minute I was able to spare with my paints. It has developed my imagination, my powers of observation and has given me a keen appreciation of the beauty around me. Beauty is everywhere and in everything if we only look for it. Yes, indeed, the world is a beautiful place and I am thankful that trying my hand at painting has opened my eyes to the beauties created by the Master of All Painters—God.

I shall never be lonely or dull, as long as I can hold a brush. If I, who have never had a lesson, can do it—so can you.



### Tips on whipping cream

SINCE whipped cream is usually a main ingredient in rich desserts, it is important that certain points be observed when whipping cream. Who hasn't, at one time or other, found cream that just would not whip?

First and foremost, the cream must be high enough in butter-fat (testing at least 30% fat), otherwise it won't whip. In addition, the cream should be at least twenty-four hours old. Too fresh cream does not whip well. Then, too, not only should the cream be well chilled but the bowl and beater also.

Cream should be whipped just until stiff and dry. Over-beating frequently results in the cream turning to butter or curdling. When sugar, coloring or flavoring is added to whipped cream it should be added, a little at a time, after the cream is quite stiff.



### The Cleanliness Habit

WHETHER or not we believe that cleanliness is next to godliness there is little doubt that cleanliness is essential to good health. Children should learn the cleanliness habit at an early age. They should become accustomed to a thorough washing of hands and face before meals and after visiting the toilet. And regular "all-in" baths should be part of the routine.

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Plan on plenty of praise when you serve this Appetizing Apple Cake. What family could resist it—golden-brown, and full of the rich flavor you can always depend on when you use the modern Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

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## Appetizing APPLE CAKE

**NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES**

Measure into bowl  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water,

1 teaspoon granulated sugar  
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.  
Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth  
Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten

Beat well, then work in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.

Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased

pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until

doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples

Sprinkle risen dough with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,

1½ teaspoons ground cinnamon,

and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.



## Let's Ask Aunt Sal

You send the questions in,  
Aunt Sal will do the rest:  
To help with all your problems,  
She'll try her very best.

THOSE readers who claim that "variety is the spice of life" should be interested in the letters that tumbled out of Aunt Sal's mail box this past month, for they surely did cover a wide field.

**Question:**—We find that our home-baked brown bread goes very sticky in the middle in hot weather . . . although I never have this trouble in winter. Can you suggest some remedies? —(Mrs. J. L. Wimmer, Sask.)

**Answer:**—We are advised to omit potato water in making bread in hot weather . . . also use less shortening. Another good precaution is to boil the bread pans in water in which vinegar has been added. And here's one other trick . . . place a small pared raw potato in the bread box, changing it for another one about twice weekly. If you have an ice box or refrigerator wrap your bread in waxed paper and place there, providing you only bake a few loaves at a time.

**Question:**—Will you please settle the argument as to which way a monogrammed ring should be worn . . . with the initials facing you or vice versa? —(Mrs. G. H. Champion.)

**Answer:**—The initials on your ring are your own and it is only natural you should wish to read them as you look at it . . . it is proper to wear it so you can read it naturally. I

asked several jewellers about this and they all agreed.

**Question:**—Would you please tell me how to get chewing gum from a child's blue cotton sock? —(Mrs. H. F. M., Sundre, Alta.)

**Answer:**—I have used the following removal agents with good success . . . alcohol, kerosene oil, carbon tetrachloride and benzol. If you use the kerosene be sure to rinse it at once for fear any oil stain remains. This is good advice re any stain removal treatment. Follow up with a good rinsing in water.

**Question:**—In cleaning a piece of needle point how do you keep the canvas backing from becoming limp? —(Mrs. J. N., Coleman, Alta.)

**Answer:**—Soak the material in a solution of one gallon of water in which  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of alum has been dissolved. (Use this proportion). Leave for 12 hours then hang to dry.

There were a number of requests sent in by readers who wished to buy copies of the cookbook compiled by District 4 W.I. of Southern Alberta. I am very sorry to report that the supply has all been exhausted, so those who sent Aunt Sal money to cover the cost of these will get their money back instead of the books.

**NOTE:**—All readers are invited to send their home-making problems to Aunt Sal. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address your letters to AUNT SAL, c/o THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary, Alta.

## AUNT SAL SUGGESTS . . .

*The autumn has arrived  
m'friends,*

*And summer's left behind;  
In the little thoughts we cite  
below,  
We trust some good you'll  
find.*

**G**ET A LONG RANGE VIEW. That was the subject I chose when I gave a talk to an assemblage of W.I. women at Burdett, Alberta, recently. This thought came to me when I took my first plane ride to the coast this summer. Having spent most of my life on the prairies I've never felt "at home" in the presence of either mountains or very large trees. Yet when I looked down at them from the vantage point of the plane I noticed that the mountains had lost their formidable look and as for the trees that wooded their sides . . . why they were no bigger than a man's three-day growth of whiskers. And so I thought, "Things are all the way the look at them. You just have to get a long range view. This can be specially true of our problems. If we can just rise above them they'll fade into insignificance."

During my visit in British Columbia, I was delighted to discover how many women count

this column of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW their friend. Even the matron in charge of the home where my mother is staying greeted me with the words, "At last I've met Aunt Sal." And then she went on to tell me how she'd sent in a five-year subscription to the magazine for fear of missing one issue. It really did touch my heart and I couldn't help thinking that if I had given her a little enjoyment by my "suggestions" it would stack up a wee bit against the fine care she is giving my mother.

Did you ever know women who guarded their recipes so jealously that they wouldn't share them with anyone? And if they did hand you a recipe they left out one essential ingredient so the result would be a sure failure? Well I heard of a woman like that, and it looks as if I'm trying to follow in her footsteps for in the June issue I left out flour from the recipe for jelly roll. Now I'm going to repeat a recipe. I haven't got a June copy to hand right now, so this recipe may not be the same one, but it is a good one and, like the other, it came from the pages of the recent W.I. cook-

(Continued on page 35)

# Country Diary

WE have always had the weather with us. The old story about never knowing what your crop will yield until you get it into the bin often proves true, for prairie weather is always unpredictable, as this year has fully shown. But, in spite of all, it is now a science, and meteorology has become a big business. Frost, rain, drought, wind, hail, grasshoppers, army worms and a hundred or so of other headaches will be foreseen, we are told, and the right defences made. By intensive study and understanding of the causes of weather, agriculturists will learn to adjust their work to combat its varying moods. Just what will be the response of Nature to this interference cannot be imagined!

A new insect pest has made its debut in Manitoba. The larvae of a usually pretty and harmless butterfly known as the "Painted Lady" has attacked sunflower crops disastrously. Insects have enjoyed their heyday in prairie crops this season, but the scientists are again a match for them with toxaphene sprays.

It is enchanting to note how color changes with changing seasons — the light yellows and pale-greens of spring, the bright pink and rose-red of summer, to the orange and blue of early fall. Goldenrod and asters are blooming along the road-sides in the September sun. If life is dull and colorless, then mortals make it so. If one is absorbed in material things only, what is the use of the season's glory when one has no time to stand still and look? There is a saving minority of those who dwell in the country who observe and learn something of the fringe of the multitudinous life all around them, and who from time to time tell of their findings. These

## Aunt Sal Suggests

(Continued from page 84)

book. We can credit Mrs. Anna Hazen, Millarville, Alta., with this recipe for:

### Jelly Roll

5 eggs, scant cup white sugar, 4 tbsps. cold water. Beat these three for ten minutes. Add 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 cup flour, 1 tsp. baking powder. Bake in hot oven. When done turn onto a wet cloth. Then add filling and roll.

Are the menfolk always to blame when they can't find things in a dresser drawer or shelf? Have you ever been guilty as the sick wife was when her husband was going to make her some tea but couldn't find it and she called out, "It's right there in a cocoa tin marked matches."

Bye-bye for now . . . and every good wish.

AUNT SAL.

are the men, who, like Thoreau and W. H. Hudson and Richard Jefferies never could exhaust the hidden interest lying between the doorstep and gate. It is a most wonderful world, from the gnat to the hawk, from the shepherd's purse on the summer-fallow to the tall poplars, and the study of Nature either of the earth or the heavens inevitably takes conceit and self-satisfaction out of the human make-up.

Everybody sees the changing foliage of September, but how many observe the infinite variety and the transformation into something else? No artist, genius though he might be, could re-arrange the fallen leaves that Nature designs into such endless beauty on the ground, the discards of the year woven into an oriental rug. No artist could catch the poplar boughs by night against the dark sky with a sailing moon. Man may copy and imitate, but he can never compete.

The noon-day sky is like a blue meadow full of gardenias, but the moon in the dark of September night is a full-blown white rose. It is more silvery than the moon of spring. I thrill to its pure, luminous mystery that makes everything beautiful here on earth below — this old earth that turns for ever on its orbit under the heavens' eternal glory.

□ □ □

### Frame or line it



820

YOU'LL be proud to give this the place of honor in your home! Lovely sylvan scene is easily embroidered in wool or cotton!

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Laura Wheeler's improved pattern makes needlework so simple with its charts, photos and concise directions.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alberta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

## THE SEASON FOR BIG MEALS . . . .

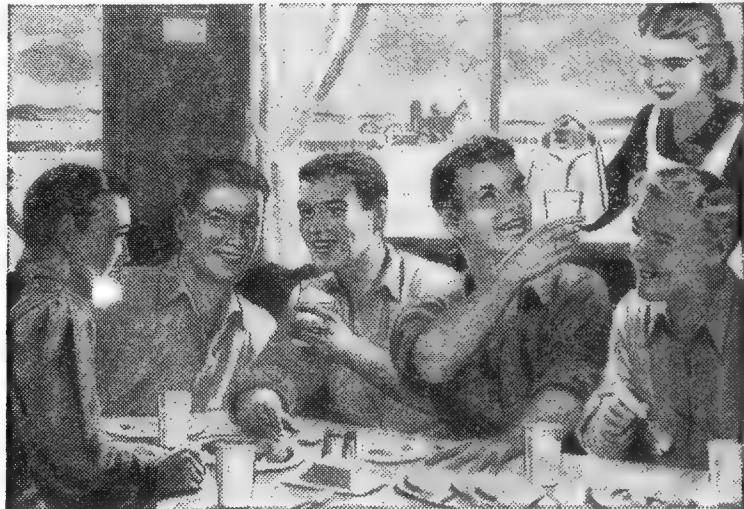
Extra help and extra hearty appetites make it advisable to keep the larder well filled at this time of year. At a small outlay you can be prepared for any emergency . . . lay in a supply of the famous

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# Borden's KLIM

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RECIPE

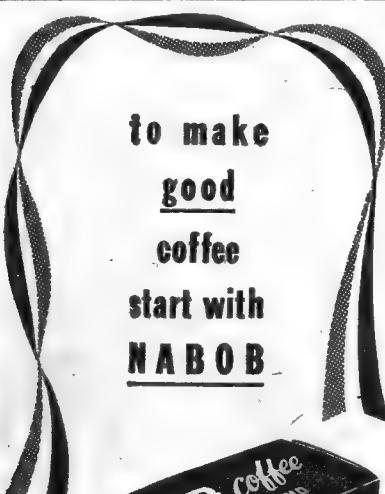
## Mustard Pickles

Wash 3 lbs. small pickling cucumbers. Combine 4 cups Heinz Distilled White Vinegar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup Heinz Prepared Yellow Mustard;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar. Heat to boiling. Add cucumbers and return to boiling. Quickly pack one hot, sterilized jar at a time. Fill to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from top. Be sure vinegar solution covers the vegetables. Seal each jar at once. Yield: 7 pints.



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## In threshing time

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

*The goldenrod is yellow, the corn is turning brown,  
The trees in apple orchard, with fruit is bending down.  
By all these lovely tokens, September days are here,  
With summer's best of beauty, and autumn's best of cheer."*

SUMMER, with all its wealth of bloom and beauty has faded into autumn. Farm folks will soon be turning their thoughts to the advent of the threshers, looking forward with anticipation, for it means the culmination of their year's work and their year's hopes.

With the best of planning, a full gang threshing crew means a lot of work for the farm wife. Men who work hard, eat lots, and all those dishes must be washed. In order to lighten the work, before the threshers arrive, the house should be thoroughly cleaned, the washing, mending and ironing done up, and all things not needed during the few days of threshing put away. There should be a good supply of kitchen towels and of dish towels, and the housewife should have a good supply of sleeveless dresses. There should be plenty of dry wood in the house or near the back door, and a barrel of water near the back door with a wash bench and two wash basins alongside. A large pan of water should be kept on the stove, so that as the meal progresses dishes can be brought from the table and dropped in. As the dishes are washed, they can be put back on the table for the next meal. Much of the cooking can be done before the threshers arrive. If you do not use all you prepare during the threshing, you will appreciate some extras for the days that follow.

Threshers like pickles, and a few crocks of easily made pickles should be prepared especially for the threshers. Beet pickles are quickly prepared. Wash beets well, boil with salt as for the table. Peel while warm, and cut in thick slices. When cold, put in crock or jars and pour over the following mixture which has been boiled together and cooked: 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup water, 1 cup sugar, whole spices tied in a bag. Mix enough of the above mixture to cover beets. Seal if they are to be kept long.

Cabbage and Beet Pickles: 1 qt. raw cabbage shredded and chopped, 1 qt. cooked beets chopped, 1 cup horseradish put through grinder. Sprinkle with salt and pack in crock or in jars if it is to be kept. Simmer together 1 qt. vinegar, 1 cup sugar, cool and pour over vegetables.

Green Tomato Pickles: 1 peck green tomatoes, sliced and sprinkled with salt over night. In the morning, drain off liquid and put the tomatoes in stew pot with 1 dozen large onions sliced, 6 red peppers chopped coarsely, 1 cup sugar, 1 tbsp. each of ground allspice, cinnamon, cloves and mustard. Cover with good vinegar and boil till tender. This will keep in crocks.

Pies are rather fussy, for they must be made fresh. However, the ingredients for the pie crust can be mixed and put away in a crock and water added when needed. For each double pie crust allow 1 cup flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. each salt and baking powder, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of lard. Mix well, and plenty of it, and when you wish to make a double crust pie measure out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of the dry mixture and add your cold water.

Lemon Pie Filling can be made and put away in sealers. Use the whole, instead of the yolks of eggs, and when you fill your baked crusts spread with whipped cream.

Raisin Pie Filling can be made and put away in sealers; but be sure to

add a lemon to the filling, for it does improve it. A few sealers of prune plums, pitted and boiled up without water, will be appreciated for pies when you are in a hurry.

It's a good plan to have some steamed puddings put away, and these can be steamed while you are making up cookies, cakes, etc. The hard sauce, too, can be prepared and put away in sealers. In steaming your puddings, put in lard pails or something similar, with tight covers and all about the same size so that they will steam in the same length of time. Fill two-thirds full with the batter and place in a covered boiler or large pot. Let the water in the boiler come half way up on the kettles, adding more hot water when necessary. When puddings are cooked, remove the covers until they are cold, then replace the covers and set away in the basement until needed, then steam up till hot.

Carrot Pudding: 1 cup each raw, grated potato, raw grated carrot, raisins, currants, chopped suet and sugar; 1 tsp. each soda, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour. Mix well and steam 4 or 5 hrs. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Suet Pudding:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped suet, (or 4 tbsps. butter), 2 cups sour milk, 1 cup raisins or currants, 1 tsp. soda, 1 of salt and spices to taste, flour to thicken, about 1 qt. Steam 4 or 5 hrs. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce: Put 1 tbsp. of butter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white sugar in a pan and stir over the fire until a light brown. Add 2 cups boiling water, 1 tbsp. dissolved cornstarch, pinch salt, 1 tsp. each vanilla and vinegar. Boil until it thickens.

Before the threshers arrive, make one or two large cakes, icing them so that they will keep longer. Make a cheap fruit cake also, and if the threshers do not need it, the family will appreciate it later. Here is a good recipe for a cheap Fruit Cake: 2 cups sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups butter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 5 eggs, 1 tsp. soda dissolved in molasses, 1 tsp. each of mace, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. peel. Set your pans of batter in a roast pan, put on the cover and bake in a slow oven.

**Nut Drop Cookies:** 1 cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lard, 2 eggs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. soda, pinch of salt, 1 tsp. vanilla,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins, currants or nuts. Drop by teaspoons on buttered pan, moderate oven.

**Hermits:** 1 cup shortening, 3 cups brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sour milk, 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. soda, 2 tbsps. baking powder, 2 cups each of raisins and currants, 1 cup chopped nuts, 2 tbsps. spices, 1 tsp. vanilla. Flour to thicken and drop by spoonfuls on greased pan.

Make a large jar of salad dressing, adding the milk or cream to the dressing as you use it. This is a good recipe for salad dressing: 4 tbsps. butter, 1 tbsp. mustard, 1 tbsp. flour, 4 tbsps. sugar, 1 tsp. each salt and cayenne, 3 eggs, 1 cup vinegar. Put butter in sauceman, when melted add vinegar, then all the other ingredients which have been beaten together. Stir and cook. Put away in sealer and add 1 cup milk or cream when needed. Salads are easily prepared and make a very acceptable supper dish, along with cold meat. Cabbage is a favorite vegetable for salads, and can be combined with apples, celery, cucumbers or all of these with a little onion for flavor. Beets and cucumbers make a good salad. Lettuce and eggs of course are the old standby.

Vegetables are easily prepared, and most men like lots of them. The threshers will appreciate potatoes three times a day and at the noon hour at least one vegetable besides potatoes should be served. For the noon hour, cook lots of potatoes for the next two meals. One noon hour mash what you need for that meal, adding butter and hot milk to mash them nice and creamy. For the night meal, try potato salad, then the next night, roast the potatoes in their skins; the next night, slice cold cooked potatoes, make a milk sauce, adding a small onion sliced, bake or stew up the sliced potatoes in this sauce. Fill the vegetable dishes well at the first serving and it will save time.



## Your Baby's Weight

YOUR baby's weight is one of your best guides as to his health. He should gain steadily during the early months at a rate of approximately six to eight ounces a week. Most communities in Canada provide free facilities for weighing babies and mothers can keep an accurate check on the youngster's progress. But even an apparently healthy youngster should see the doctor occasionally ... just to be sure.

## The Dishpan Philosopher

SEPTEMBER, and the schoolhouse hums with boys and girls at their sums, and all the others things they do that weren't done by me — or you. For school, as we are all aware, has changed some like the old grey mare. I get to thinking now and then I'd like to go to school again, now that the three plain R's are not the subjects that are mostly taught, and where dramatics and debates have crowded out the dry old dates. (With me the only date that sticks is Normans and ten-sixty-six.) Yes, school these days has lots of thrills with all its arts and crafts and skills.

If it could speak the old school bell of change on change could surely tell. But school, I guess, is where change starts. Today's young scholars, bless their hearts, will in due time be grown and loosed upon the world to rule the roost.

## Any time is salad time



Try carrot, beet, and cheese salad; it's a yummy combination . . . and quite hearty, too. Good for supper.

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

**W**E all have a yen for crisp, colorful salads, and many times the most palatable way of getting our important vitamins is through vegetables served in salads. If these vegetables are garden-fresh, the salads are not only economical (if grown in our own gardens) but highly delicious. Is there anything more luscious than rosy-red tomatoes, fresh from the garden, sliced and served on crisp green lettuce or endive? It's the simplest sort of salad but goes well with any meal, and either French or any favorite dressing goes well with it.

Another popular and easy-to-prepare salad is made of shredded cabbage and carrots, mixed with a tart salad dressing and garnished with green pepper slices. Still another — which can be made with canned or fresh beets but is particularly good with the latter — is Beet, Cheese, and Onion Salad. To make this combine about two cups of diced beets with one medium-sized onion, sliced, or

cut in bits. Toss, and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of cheese strips. Pile the salad in lettuce cups and top each serving with a spoonful of your favorite salad dressing, then sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

*Tomato Jelly* may be made in a pan, a large ring mold, or in individual rings. It is an excellent salad, can be made a day or two ahead of time, and goes well with fish, meat or cheese dishes. To make it, simply heat two cups of either home-canned or commercial tomato soup, then pour it over the lemon gelatin powder from one box, and stir until the powder is dissolved. Pour into pan or mold, cool, then chill until firm. (You may add finely chopped celery, onion and green pepper to the tomato mixture if desired, but it is good plain because the soup is well seasoned.) At serving time, unmold on crisp garden lettuce and pass salad dressing. Occasionally pile finely shredded cabbage, in salad, in center of ring, or tuna fish salad, on occasion.

### BLUEBERRY WHIP

3 cups blueberries  
1 cup water  
1/3 cup sugar  
Dash of salt  
2 teaspoons vinegar  
1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/4 cup water  
1 cup whipping cream

Cook blueberries and water for 3 minutes. Crush berries and force through a sieve. Add sugar, salt and vinegar, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Soak gelatine in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water for 5 minutes then dissolve in hot blueberry mixture. Chill and, when the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the whipped cream. Pour into one large mould or six individual moulds that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Serve, topped with additional whipped cream and chopped nuts. Yield: six servings.

### SOUR MILK PASTRY

2 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon soda  
2/3 cup shortening

1/3 cup thick sour milk (about)  
Mix and sift flour, salt and soda. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until pieces are the size of small peas. Add sour milk in small amounts to dry mixture, stirring lightly with a fork until dough clings together. Shape lightly into ball. Wrap in waxed paper and chill thoroughly before rolling. Yield: sufficient pastry for 1 9-inch pie shell and 6 4-inch tarts.

### ONE-DISH DELIGHT

3 medium carrots, sliced  
1 cup celery, cut quite fine  
3/4 cup rice, uncooked  
3 onions, cut fine  
1 pound ground beef or hamburger  
1 green pepper, cut fine  
3 good-sized potatoes, sliced  
1 can stewed tomatoes

Brown meat in frying pan. Place ingredients in layers in order given in a large baking dish, seasoning to taste. Cover with tomatoes, adding more liquid if necessary. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. Delicious!

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### MAGIC'S BRAZIL-NUT TORTE

2 cups sifted cake flour	1/8 tsp. salt
2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	1 tsp. vanilla
1/2 tsp. salt	1/8 tsp. cream of tartar
4 tbsps. shortening	1 cup fine granulated sugar
4 tbsps. butter or margarine	1/2 tsp. vanilla
1 cup fine granulated sugar	2/3 cup thinly-shaved or chopped
3 eggs, separated	Brazil Nuts
2/3 cup milk	

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt together 3 times. Cream shortening and butter or margarine together; gradually blend in 1 cup sugar. Beat egg yolks until thick and light; add to creamed mixture, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into two 8" round cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Beat the egg

whites with  $\frac{1}{8}$  tsp. salt until foamy; sprinkle with cream of tartar and beat until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in 1 cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture will stand in peaks; beat in  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. vanilla. Spread meringue over cake batter and sprinkle with Brazil nuts. Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, about 45 minutes. Let stand on cake coolers until cold; loosen sides, carefully lift out cakes (keeping right-side up) and remove paper. Put cakes together with whipped cream and garnish top with drained apricot or peach halves or other suitable fruit.

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**PHOTO FINISHING**

**SENSATIONAL** — This ad. is valuable. Any 8-exposure roll developed and a "Double-size deckle-edge" enlargement from each negative all for 29c. Send this ad. with roll and get special price. Regular price 35c. Only one to a customer. Photo Research Lab., Department E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

**THIS AD. IS VALUABLE** — Send this ad. and only 29c with 8 exposure roll on 8 negatives and receive 8 sparkling prints complete in album—regular price 35c—only one to a customer—also Free "Library Enlargement" coupon. Album Photo Service, Dept. 159-A, Drawer 220, Regina, Sask.

**SAWMILLS****Portable Sawmills  
REDUCED PRICES**

In these days of price raises we are pleased to announce a reduction in all "LITTLE GIANT" machinery. It is made possible by quantity buying and reduced manufacturing cost. No changes in assembly, except minor improvements, and the high speed mandrel has double runner SKF bearings with shrunk-on saw collar.

**SAWMILLS  
Less 10%****EDGERS  
Less 10%****PLANERS  
Less 10%**

Our observation is that there are more "LITTLE GIANT" sawmills across Canada than any other make, and the reason for its popularity is its portability, flexibility and low cost. Detailed description on request.

**Machinery Depot Limited**

1029 Tenth Avenue West  
CALGARY Phone W 2992

Renew your subscription to-day.

**Bargain**

In Coney Island, N.Y., Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate persuaded a mother to keep her children out of a neighbor's garden, on condition that the neighbor stop setting out poison ivy plants.

**Jackpot**

In Melbourne, Australia, Maurice Crowe disclosed that his wife's will had left him a lottery ticket a month for life on condition that any winnings be used to pay her real-estate debts.

**Slow Burn**

In Toulouse, France, Georges Raymond explained to police why he had knocked down Jean Marie Fontes: Fontes had hit him first—26 years ago.

**Trust Fund**

In Dallas, Earnest S. Powell told police that two hold-up men had settled, in lieu of cash, for a \$15 check.

**Hooked**

In Gaines, Pa., Raymond R. Cole boasted to friends about the 28-in. brown trout he had caught with his bare hands, learned too late from Justice of the Peace Roger Stevens that catching fish with the hands is illegal. Fine: \$20.

**Closed Shop**

In Denver, the management conscientiously posted "No Dogs Allowed" signs all around the new local dog track.

**Specialists**

In St. Louis, Piatt & Smillie Chemicals Inc. ran a want ad: "Salesman: expert driver, talker, liar, hunter, dancer, traveller, bridge player, poker player . . . capitalist . . . and authority on palmistry, chemistry and physiology," which drew replies from 83 applicants.

**atationalizer**

In Tucker, Ark., it took seven prison-farm waiters, instead of the usual two, to serve condemned wife-murderer Harvey Rorie the traditional last meal: fried chicken, fried catfish, mayonnaise, coconut cake, coconut pie, lemon pie, one-half gallon French fried potatoes, potato salad, one-half gallon vanilla ice cream, hot biscuits, vegetable salad, half-pound of butter, one gallon of lemonade, one-half gallon of milk, one-half gallon of strong black coffee, two packs of cigarettes, five cigars.

**SONG WRITERS**

**IF YOU WRITE WORDS** for songs but cannot write music we can help you. Details free. Write today. Five Star Music Masters, 545 Beacon Building, Boston, Mass.

**POEMS SET TO MUSIC** — Songs copyrighted. Free examination. Send poems. Harmonyist, Box 68, Weston, Ontario.

**FREE—COPY OF "THE INSIDE TRUTH** and Some Little Known Facts About Songwriting and Poets." Revealing, straightforwardly informative, shocking. The American Poets' and Songwriters' Cooperative Information Service, Box 1134, Field, B.C.

**POEMS** considered for musical setting. Send your best poem, any subject, for immediate examination and useful Rhyming Dictionary. RICHARD BROTHERS, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

**TANNERS**

**TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers**—Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather tanning. Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnsland, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

**Handyman**

In Spokane, Disc-Jockey Robert Swartz, who had offered to do any odd jobs for listeners recognizing a popular tune played backwards, faced the prospect, after 18 people guessed right, of having to roof a house, iron some shirts, mow a lawn, repair a fishpond and weed a strawberry patch.

**Brake Down**

In Garden City, Kans., John Luther Fry headed for a garage to get his brakes fixed, couldn't stop until he had smashed the garage window.

**No Hands**

In North Little Rock, Ark., police arrested N. B. Beaugard for changing his shirt while driving through the city's main street in a rainstorm at 75 m.p.h.

**Premium**

In Brooklyn-Queens Night Court, York Deas explained that the betting slips found in his pocket must have come with the secondhand pants he bought the night before.

**Tricks of the Trade**

In Detroit, Patrolman Edward F. Borchardt, ace police retriever of stolen automobiles, was arrested for stealing an automobile.

**Just Desserts**

In Delaware, Ohio, Douglas Ditrick ate 13 ears in a corn-eating contest and won first prize: 15 ears of corn.

**ECZEMA****RASHES**

To help bring swift soothing relief from the awful itching and irritation of Eczema and other Skin Rashes, try Dr. Chase's Medicated, Antiseptic Ointment. A safe home treatment for over 50 years.

**DR. CHASE'S  
Antiseptic OINTMENT****TWO CAMERAS IN ONE**

That's the OLYMPUS CHROME SIX. Simply insert a detachable frame and it converts from 1/2 exposures to 16 exposures on standard 120 film. Featuring the Olympus Zuiko coated lens and Copal shutter with speeds of T, B, 1 to 1/200 sec. and self-timer, optical viewfinder, and depth of field indicator. Takes standard accessories. Focuses from 3.5 ft. to infinity. A really versatile all-purpose camera. Available in two models. Model I with f3.5 lens \$52.50. Model II with f2.8 lens \$62.50. Specify model when ordering. Send cash with order and avoid C.O.D. charges. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 10 days. Zeus Imports, 7162 Maple St., Vancouver, B.C.

**DATES FOR CATTLE SALES  
TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE YEAR 1949**

SEPT. 14—Pakowski, Alta.  
SEPT. 15—MacLeod, Alta.  
SEPT. 16—Cardston, Alta. (Blood Reserve Cattle)  
SEPT. 21—High River, Alta.  
SEPT. 22—Park Bend, Alta.  
SEPT. 23—Pincher Creek, Alta.  
SEPT. 28—Cardston, Alta.  
SEPT. 29—Whiskey Gap, Alta.  
OCT. 30—Lundbreck, Alta.  
OCT. 5—High River, Alta.  
OCT. 6—Cardston, Alta.  
OCT. 7—Pincher Creek, Alta.  
OCT. 11—Pakowski, Alta.  
OCT. 12—MacLeod, Alta.  
OCT. 13—Lundbreck, Alta.  
OCT. 14—Pincher Creek, Alta.  
OCT. 18—Warner, Alta.  
OCT. 19—Cardston, Alta.  
OCT. 20—Lundbreck, Alta.  
OCT. 21—Pincher Creek, Alta.

OCT. 26—Park Bend, Alta.  
OCT. 27—Lundbreck, Alta.  
OCT. 28—Pincher Creek, Alta.  
OCT. 29—Pincher Creek, Alta. (Calf Sale).  
NOV. 1—Warner, Alta.  
NOV. 2—Pakowski, Alta.  
NOV. 3—Park Bend, Alta.  
NOV. 4—Clareholm, Alta.  
NOV. 9—Whiskey Gap, Alta.  
NOV. 10—Cardston, Alta.  
NOV. 14—MacLeod, Alta. (Purebred Sale).  
NOV. 16—Nanton, Alta.  
NOV. 17—High River, Alta.  
NOV. 18—Pincher Creek, Alta.  
NOV. 24—Clareholm, Alta.  
NOV. 25—Cardston, Alta.  
DEC. 2—Fincher Creek, Alta.  
DEC. 7—Nanton, Alta.  
DEC. 8—High River, Alta.

N.B.—HIGH RIVER sales are held in the Association's yards at AZURE, about four miles south of High River.  
MACLEOD sales are held in the Association's yards at MEKASTOE, about five miles north and west of Macleod.

Sales are subject to cancellation or change at the discretion of the Directors, but will be adhered to as closely as weather conditions and other factors permit.

TERMS: Cash. All payments to be made at par at Pincher Creek, Alta.

**Community Auction Sales Association Limited**

Pincher Creek, LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES

Alberta

Telephone 180

S. WALTER JENKINS, President

ARTHUR E. RYAN, Sec.-Treas.

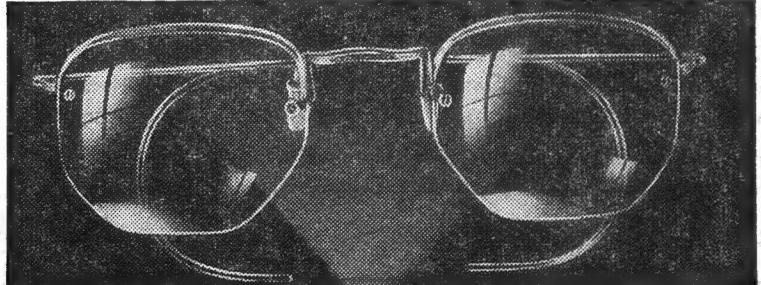
Twin Butte, Alta.

Pincher Creek, Alta.

**AUCTIONEERS:**

W. C. COOPER, Nanton, Alta. License No. 3-49-50.

D. E. BALL, Edmonton, Alta. License No. 5-49-50.

**SENSATIONAL EYEGLASS OFFER!**

MANY LATEST STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM  
Our fine modern stylish glasses will improve your appearance, grace your face, and enable you to SEE FAR or NEAR, read the smallest print, thread the finest needle.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY TO YOU  
When you get glasses from us, you are dealing with one of the largest optical laboratories in Canada. You save the middleman's profit. Glasses in latest styles.

**Money-Back Guarantee  
Complete Satisfaction**

Your money will be cheerfully refunded if glasses are returned within 30 days. You must be perfectly satisfied. You are the sole judge. Mail coupon today.

**VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.**  
Dept. GB 128 273 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

**NEW  
LOW  
PRICES**

AGENTS WANTED

Free Coupon

Victoria Optical Co., Dept. GB 128  
273 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

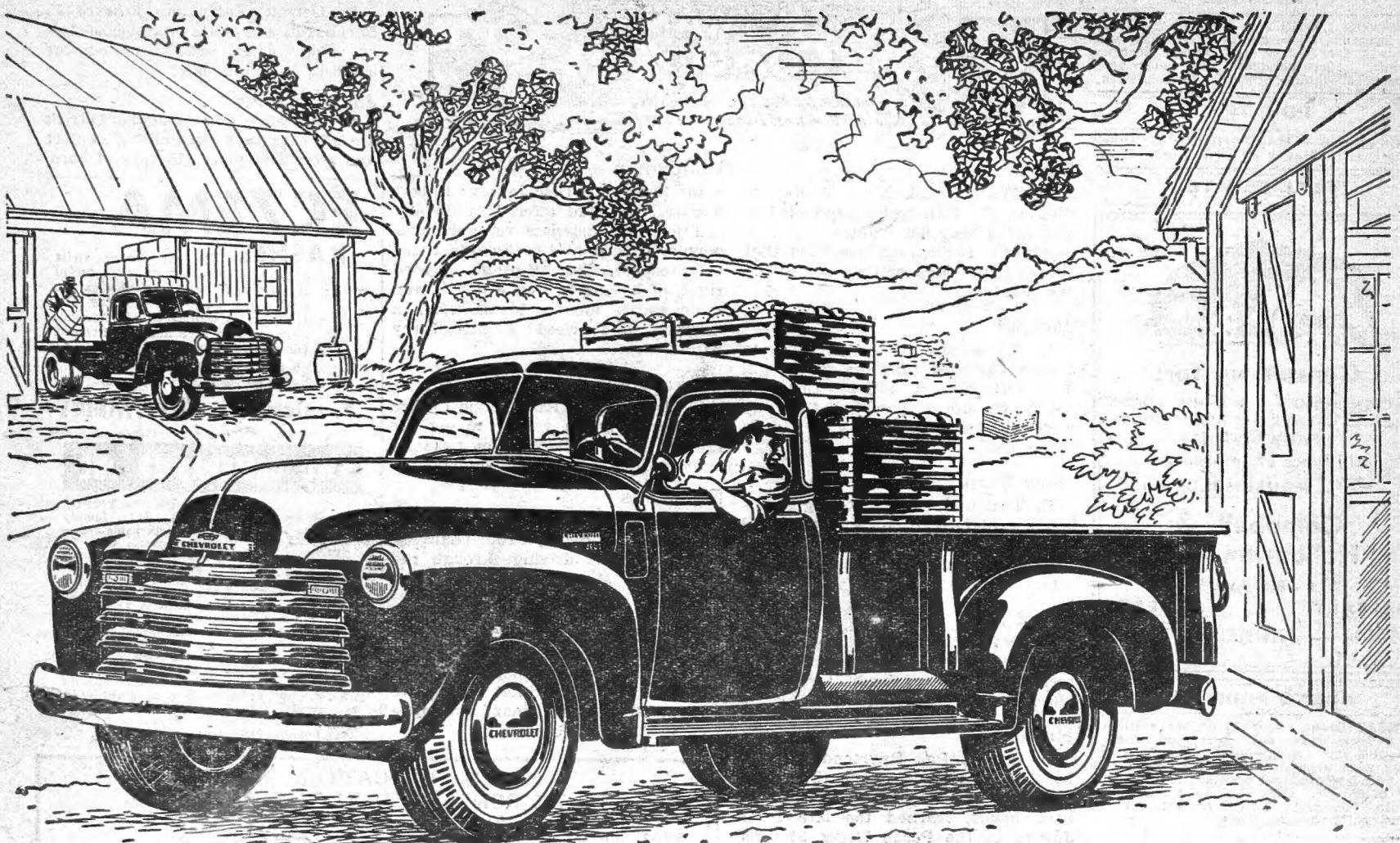
Send me a pair of your stylish glasses on Money Back guarantee. Glasses to be returned within 30 days if not satisfied. Send free of charge your latest style sheet, eye tester, etc. This places me under no obligation. Send agents' proposition.

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P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_



## For unsurpassed economy

All up and down the country, farmers are talking about these new Chevrolet Advance-Design trucks and their amazing economy. Here, they'll tell you, is the one truck that has the capacity to handle all of your hauling needs at a big-dollar savings. Feed . . . livestock . . . produce — you can carry them all at

lowest cost! And what's more, the money-saving starts the moment you buy them. When you add this unsurpassed economy to lasting quality, prize performance and outstanding driver comfort and convenience, it's no wonder at all that Chevrolet trucks are preferred over any other.

You breeze over road and field with Chevrolet's new Synchro-Mesh Transmission. Shifting is easy, quick and quiet, and speed and momentum can be maintained on grades.

Chevrolet 2-ton models have the exclusive Splined Rear Axle Hub Connection for added strength and durability.

Hot weather or cold, you enjoy perfect comfort in Chevrolet's Cab that "Breathes"\*. Outside air

— heated in cold weather — is drawn in and used air is forced out!

Here are trucks that handle the heavy work with ease, for there's power to spare in Chevrolet's Thrift-Master, Load-Master and Torquemaster Valve-in-Head truck engines as well as prize-winning economy.

Foot-operated parking brake and steering column gearshift in models with 3-speed transmission • The Flexi-Mounted Cab • Univeld, all-steel cab construction • All-round visibility with rear-corner windows\* • Specially designed brakes • Hydrovac power brakes on 2-, 2½-, 3-ton models • Double-Articulated brake shoe linkage • Wide-base wheels • Multiple color options.

\*Heating and ventilating system and rear corner windows with de luxe equipment optional at extra cost.

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

**CHEVROLET**

**ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS**

F-49-CT-4

CANADA I



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UNIVERSITATIS  
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L THE WORLD



*Each year, Canada, one of the world's greatest granaries, ships abroad millions of bushels of wheat and other life-sustaining grains. The peoples of many lands depend on Canada's rich harvest for their daily bread.*

## Why Seagram's sells Canada first

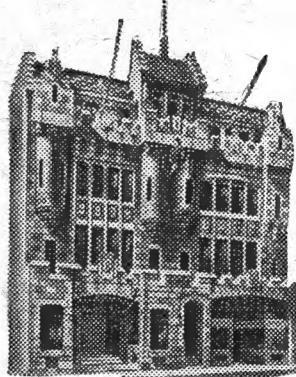
This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more

that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.

❖ ❖ ❖

*We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.*



## The House of Seagram